June 7, 1775. NUMB. 2424.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An ACCOUNT *of the Commencement of Hoſtilities between Great-Britain and America, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the Rev. Mr. William Gordon, of Roxbury, in a Letter to a Gentleman in England. (Publiſhed with the Conſent of the Author.)*

MY DEAR SIR,

I SHALL now give you a letter upon public affairs. This colony, judging itſelf poſſeſſed of an undoubted right to the charter'd privileges which had been granted by our glorious deliverer King William III. and finding that the continent was rouſed by the meaſures and principles of adminiſtration, was determined upon providing the neceſſary requiſites for ſelf-defence, in caſe there ſhould be an attempt to ſupport the late unconſtitutional acts by the point of the ſword, and upon making that reſiſtance which the laws of God and nature juſtified, and the circumſtances of the people would admit, and ſo to leave it with the righteous Judge of the world to ſettle the diſpute. Accordingly the Provincial Congreſs, ſubſtituted by the inhabitants in lieu of the General Aſſembly, which could not convene but by the call of the Governor, prepared a quantity of ſtores for the ſervice of an army, whenever the ſame might be brought into the field. Theſe ſtores were depoſited in various places; many of them at Concord, about 20 miles from Charleſtown, which lies on the other ſide of the river, oppoſite to Boſton, anſwering to Southwark, but without the advantage of a bridge. It was apprehended by numbers, from the attempt made to ſurprize ſome cannon at Salem on Feb. 26, that there would be ſomething of the like kind in other places, and many were uneaſy, after the reſolutions of the Parliament were known, that any quantity of ſtores was within ſo ſmall a diſtance of Boſton, while there was no regular force eſtabliſhed for the defence of them. Several were deſirous of raiſing an army inſtantly upon hearing what had been determined at home, but it was judged beſt upon the whole not to do it, as that ſtep might be immediately conſtrued to the diſadvantage of the colony by the enemies of it, and might not meet with the unanimous approbation of the Continental Congreſs. Here I muſt break off for a few minutes, to inform you, by way of epiſode, that on the 30th of March the Governor ordered out about 1100 men, to parade it for the diſtance of five miles to Jamaica Plains, and ſo round by the way of Dorcheſter back again; in performing which military exploit, they did conſiderable damage to the ſtone fences, which occaſioned a Committee's being formed, and waiting upon the Provincial Congreſs, then at Concord, on the point of adjourning, which prevented their adjournment, and lengthened out the ſeſſion till the news of what Parliament had done reached them on April 2d, by a veſſel from Falmouth, which brought the account before the Governor had received his diſpatches, ſo that obnoxious perſons took the advantage of withdrawing from Boſton, or keeping away, that they might not be caught by the General, were orders for that given him from home, as there is much reaſon to ſuppoſe was the caſe, from a hint in an intercepted letter of Mr. Mauduit's to Commiſſioner Hollowell, and from ſubſequent intelligence. The tories had been for a long while filling the officers and ſoldiers with the idea, that the Yankees would not fight, but would certainly run for it, whenever there was the appearance of hoſtilities on the part of the regulars. They had repeated the ſtory ſo often, that they themſelves really believed it, and the military were perſuaded to think the ſame, in general, ſo that they held the country people in the utmoſt contempt. The officers had diſcovered, eſpecially ſince the warlike feat of tarring and feathering, a diſpoſition to quarrel, and to provoke the people to begin, that they might have ſome colour for hoſtilities: This caſt of mind was much increaſed upon the news of what Parliament had reſolved upon; the people however bore inſults patiently, being determined that they would not be the aggreſſors. At length the General was fixed upon ſending a detachment to Concord to deſtroy the ſtores, having been, I apprehend, worried into it by the native tories that were about him, and confirmed in his deſign by the opinion of his officers, about ten of whom, on the 18th of April, paſſed over Charleſtown-ferry, and by the Neck through Roxbury, armed with ſwords and piſtols, and placed themſelves on different parts of the road in the night, to prevent all intelligence, and the country's being alarmed; they ſtopped various perſons, threatening to blow their brains out, ordering them to diſmount, &c. The grenadier and light infantry companies had been taken off duty ſome days, under pretence of learning a new exerciſe, which made the Boſtonians jealous; one and another were confirmed in their ſuſpicions by what they ſaw and heard on the 18th, ſo that expreſſes were forwarded to alarm the country, ſome of whom were ſecured by the officers on the road; the laſt had not got out of town more than about five minutes, ere the order arrived to ſtop all perſons from leaving the town. An alarm was ſpread in many places (to ſome the number of officers on the road to Concord proved an alarm) however, as there had been repeated falſe ones, the country was at a loſs what to judge. On the firſt of the night, when it was very dark, the detachment, conſiſting of all the grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the army, to the amount of 800 or better, officers included, the companies having been filled up, and ſeveral of the inimical torified natives, repaired to the boats, and got into them juſt as the moon roſe, croſſed the water, landed on Cambridge ſide, took through a private way to avoid diſcovery, and therefore had to go through ſome places up to their thighs in water. They made a quick march of it to Lexington, about 13 miles from Charleſtown, and got there by half an hour after four. Here I muſt pauſe again, to acquaint you that in the morning of the 19th, before we had breakfaſted, between eight and nine, the whole neighbourhood was in alarm; the minute men (ſo called from their having agreed to turn out at a minute's warning) were collecting together; we had an account that the regulars had killed ſix of our men at Lexington; the country was in an uproar; another detachment was coming out of Boſton; and I was deſired to take care of myſelf and partner. I concluded that the brigade was intended to ſupport the grenadiers and light infantry, and to cover their retreat, in which I was not miſtaken. The brigade took out two cannon, the detachment had none. Having ſent off my books, which I had finiſhed packing up the day before, conjecturing what was coming on from the moment I had heard of the reſolutions of Parliament, tho' I did not expect it till the reinforcement arrived, we got into our chaiſe, and went to Dedham. At night we had it confirmed to us, that the regulars had been roughly handled by the Yankees, a term of reproach for the New-Englanders, when applied by the regulars. The Brigade under Lord Percy marched out, playing, by way of contempt, *Yankee Doodle*; they were afterwards told, they had been made to dance to it. Soon after the affair, knowing what untruths are propagated by each party in matters of this nature, I concluded that I would ride to Concord, enquire for myſelf, and not reſt upon the depoſitions that might be taken by others; accordingly I went the laſt week. The Provincial Congreſs have taken depoſitions, which they have forwarded to Great-Britain; but the Miniſtry and pretended friends to government will cry them down, as being evidence from party perſons and rebels; the like may be objected againſt the preſent account, as it will materially contradict what has been publiſhed in Boſton, though not expreſly, yet as is commonly ſuppoſed, by authority; however with the impartial world, and thoſe who will not imagine me capable of ſacrificing honeſty to the old, at preſent heretical, principles of the revolution, it may have ſome weight. Before Major Pitcairn arrived at Lexington ſignal guns had been fired, and the bells had been rung to give the alarm; but let not the ſound of bells lead you to think of a ring of bells like what you hear in England; for they are only ſmall fixed bells, one in a pariſh, juſt ſufficient to notify to the people the time for attending worſhip, &c. Lexington being alarmed, the train band or militia, and the alarm men (conſiſting of the aged and others exempted from turning out, excepting upon an alarm) repaired in general to the common, cloſe in with the Meeting-houſe, the uſual place of parade; and there were preſent when the roll was called over about one hundred and thirty of both, as I was told by Mr. Daniel Harrington, Clerk to the company, who further ſaid, that the night being chilly, ſo as to make it uncomfortable being upon the parade, they having received no certain intelligence of the regulars being upon their march, and being waiting for the ſame, the men were diſmiſſed, to appear again at the beat of drum. Some who lived near went home, others to the public houſe at the corner of the common. Upon information being received about half an hour after, that the troops were not far off, the remains of the company who were at hand collected together, to the amount of about 60 or 70, by the time the regulars appeared, but were chiefly in a confuſed ſtate, only a few of them being drawn up, which accounts for other witneſſes making the number leſs, about 30. There were preſent, as ſpectators, about 40 more, ſcarce any of whom had arms. The printed account tells us, indeed, that *they obſerved about 200 armed men.* Poſſibly the intelligence they had before received had frightened thoſe that gave the account to the General, ſo that they ſaw more than double. The ſaid account, which has little truth in it, ſays, that *Major Pitcairn galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from thoſe that were aſſembled) had preſented his muſquet, and attempted to ſhoot them, but the piece flaſhed in the pan.* The ſimple truth I take to be this, which I received from one of the priſoners at Concord in free converſation, one James Marr, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the 4th regiment, who was upon the advanced guard, conſiſting of ſix, beſides a ſerjeant and corporal. They were met by three men on horſeback before they got to the meeting-houſe a good way; an officer bid them ſtop; to which it was anſwered, you had better turn back, for you ſhall not enter the town; when the ſaid three perſons rode back again, and at ſome diſtance one of them offered to fire, but the piece flaſhed in the pan, without going off. I aſked Marr, whether he could tell if the piece was deſigned at the ſoldiers, or to give an alarm? he could not ſay which. The ſaid Marr further declared, that when they and the others were advanced, Major Pitcairn ſaid to the Lexington company, (which, by the by, was the only one there) ſtop you rebels! and he ſuppoſed that the deſign was to take away their arms; but upon ſeeing the regulars they diſperſed, and a firing commenced, but who fired firſt he could not ſay. The ſaid Marr, together with Evan Davies, of the 23d, George Cooper, of the 23d, and William M'Donald, of the 38th, reſpectively aſſured me in each other's preſence, that being in the room where John Bateman, of the 52d, was (he was in an adjoining room, too ill to admit of my converſing with him) they heard the ſaid Bateman ſay, that the regulars fired firſt, and ſaw him go thro' the ſolemnity of confirming the ſame by an oath on the bible. Samuel Lee, a private in the 18th regiment, Royal Iriſh, acquainted me, that it was the talk among the ſoldiers that Major Pitcairn fired his piſtol, then drew his ſword, and ordered them to fire; which agrees with what Levi Harrington, a youth of 14 laſt November, told me, that being upon the common, and hearing the regulars were coming up, he went to the meeting-houſe, and ſaw them down in the road, on which he returned to the Lexington company---that a perſon on horſeback rode round the meeting, and came towards the company that way, ſaid ſomething loud, but could not tell what, rode a little further, then ſtopt and fired a piſtol, which was the firſt report he heard, then another on horſeback fired his piſtol, then 3 or 4 regulars fired their guns, upon which, hearing the bullets whiſtle, he ran off, and ſaw no more of the affair. Mr. Paul Revere, who was ſent expreſs, was taken and detained ſome time by the officers, being afterwards upon the ſpot, and finding the regulars at hand, paſſed thro' the Lexington company with another, having between them a box of papers belonging to Mr. Hancock, and went down a croſs road, till there was a houſe ſo between him and the company, as that he could not ſee the latter; he told me likewiſe, that he had not got half a gun ſhot from them before the regulars appeared; that they halted about three ſeconds; that upon hearing the report of a piſtol or gun, he looked round, and ſaw the ſmoke in front of the regulars, our people being out of view becauſe of the houſe; then the regulars huzza'd and fired, firſt two more guns, then the advanced guard, and ſo the whole body; the bullets flying thick about him, and he having nothing to defend himſelf, ran into a wood, where he halted, and heard the firing for about a quarter of an hour. James Brown, one of the Lexington militia, informed me, that he was upon the common, that two piſtols were fired from the party of the ſoldiers towards the militia men, as they were getting over the wall to be out of the way, and that immediately upon it the ſoldiers began to fire their guns; that being got over the wall, and ſeeing the ſoldiers fire pretty freely, he fired upon them, and ſome others did the ſame. Simon Winſhip, of Lexington, declared, that being upon the road about four o'clock, two miles and an half on this ſide of the meeting-houſe, he was ſtopt by the regulars, and commanded by ſome of the officers to diſmount, or he was a dead man; that he was obliged to march with the ſaid troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of the ſaid meeting-houſe, when an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load, which being done, the troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's Lexington company, who were partly collected on the place of parade, when ſaid Winſhip obſerved an officer at the head of ſaid troops flouriſhing his ſword round his head in the air, and with a loud voice giving the word *fire*; the ſaid Winſhip is poſitive that there was no diſcharge of arms on either ſide, until the word *fire* was given by the ſaid officer as above.

I ſhall not trouble you with more particulars, but give you the ſubſtance as it lies in my own mind, collected from the perſons whom I examined for my own ſatisfaction. The Lexington company, upon ſeeing the troops, and being of themſelves ſo unequal a match for them, were deliberating for a few moments what they ſhould do, when ſeveral diſperſing of their own heads, the Captain ſoon ordered the reſt to diſperſe for their own ſafety. Before the order was given, three or four of the regular Officers, ſeeing the company as they came up on the riſing ground on this ſide the meeting, rode forward, one or more, round the Meeting-houſe, leaving it on the right hand, and ſo came upon them that way; upon coming up, one cry'd out, "you damn'd rebels lay down your arms;" another, "ſtop you rebels;" a third, "diſperſe you rebels," &c. Major Pitcairn, I ſuppoſe, thinking himſelf juſtified by parliamentary authority to conſider them as rebels, perceiving that they did not actually lay down their arms, obſerving that the generality were getting off, while a few continued in their military poſition, and apprehending there could be no great hurt in killing a few ſuch Yankees, which might probably, according to the notions that had been inſtilled into him by the tory party, of the Americans being poltroons, end all the conteſt, gave the command to fire, then fired his own piſtol, and ſo ſet the whole affair a-going. The printed account ſays very different, but whatever the General may have ſent home in ſupport of that account, the public have nothing but bare aſſertions, and I have ſuch valid evidence of the falſhood of ſeveral matters therein contained, that with me it has very little weight. The ſame account tells us, that *ſeveral ſhots were fired from a meeting-houſe on the left*, of which I heard not a ſingle ſyllable, either from the priſoners or others, and the mention of which it would have been almoſt impoſſible to have avoided, had it been ſo, by one or another among the numbers with whom I freely and familiarly converſed. There is a curious note at the bottom of the account, telling us, that *notwithſtanding the fire from the meeting-houſe, Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn with the greateſt difficulty kept the ſoldiers from forcing into the meeting-houſe, and putting all thoſe in it to death.* Would you not ſuppoſe that there was a great number in the meeting-houſe, while the regulars were upon the common on the right of it, between that and the Lexington company? Without doubt. And who do you imagine they were? One Joſhua Simonds, who happened to be getting powder there as the troops arrived; beſides whom I believe there were not two, if ſo much as one, for by reaſon of the poſition of the meeting-houſe, none would have remained in it thro' choice, but fools and madmen. However, if Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn's humanity prevented the ſoldiers putting all thoſe perſons to death, their military ſkill ſhould certainly have made ſome of them priſoners, and the account ſhould have given us their names. To what I have wrote reſpecting Major Pitcairn, I am ſenſible his general character may be objected. But character muſt not be allowed to overthrow poſitive evidence when good, and the concluſions fairly deduced therefrom. Beſides, ſince hearing from Mr. Jones in what ſhameful abuſive manner, with oaths and curſes, he was treated by the Major at Concord, for ſhutting the doors of his tavern againſt him and the troops, and in order to terrify him to make diſcoveries of ſtores; and the manner in which the Major crow'd over the two four-and-twenty pounders found in the yard, as a mighty acquiſition, worthy the expedition on which the detachment was employed, I have no ſuch great opinion of the Major's character, tho' when he

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Dillon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAGUE, March 20.

THEIR High Mightineſſes the States General have this day iſſued the following Proclamation:

"BE it known that we, for particular reaſons us thereunto moving, have thought fit abſolutely to prohibit, and we hereby abſolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns, and ſhot, by ſhips belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, proviſionally for the term of ſix months, upon pain not only of confiſcation of the arms and ammunition which ſhall be found there on board, but alſo of a fine of 1000 Guilders over and above, at the charge of the Commander, whoſe ſhip ſhall be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſame.

"That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the aboveſaid term of ſix months, no gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other inſtruments of war, ſhall be embarked on board any other ſhips, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be tranſported abroad, without conſent or permiſſion of the College of Admiralty, under whoſe juriſdiction the embarkation ſhall be made, upon pain of confiſcation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other ammunition, which ſhall have been embarked without permiſſion, of the Commanders incurring a fine of 1000 Guilders, on board of whoſe ſaid ſhip the ſaid arms and ammunition ſhall have been embarked, and his ſaid ſhip be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſaid fine."

20th March, 1775. *Signed*
G. VAN HARDENBROEK.
(Counter-ſigned) H. FAGEL.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 1. On Thurſday in the Houſe of Commons, previous to any private buſineſs of importance being agitated, the report was brought in from the Committee on the reſtraining bill for Virginia, Pennſylvania, &c. The only ſpeakers were Mr. Cooper, and the two Mr. Luttrells: the latter Gentlemen ſpoke againſt the clauſes, as well as againſt the principal; but the Miniſter either thought the ſubject, or the debates on it, too unimportant, ſo there was no diviſion. One of the Mr. Luttrells drew a parallel between the civil war which introduced the ruin, as he ſaid, of the Roman republic; talked of impeachment againſt the adviſers and conductors of theſe hoſtile meaſures againſt our fellow ſubjects; ſaid they infringed the firſt principles of the conſtitution, and ſaid they deſerved the appellation of *P——tum D——m*, much more than the Parliament which in the reign of Henry VI. gained that name in our hiſtory. Captain Luttrell ſpoke much to the purpoſe. Mr. Cooper ſpoke ſhort in reply to both.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, &c. A clauſe was added to the bill, that all goods ſhall be ſhipped during the continuance of this act from the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware River only, to places therein mentioned. Ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Several American papers were laid before the Houſe, and among the reſt the following letter from Gen. Gage to Lord Dartmouth:

"My Lord, We have information often from the country, that the towns in this province become more divided, notwithſtanding the endeavours uſed to keep up their enthuſiaſm; and the tyranny and oppreſſive acts exerciſed againſt perſons deemed friends of government, has driven them in ſeveral places to combine together for their mutual defence. Where the majority in a townſhip have been averſe to their meaſures, the faction have employed their adherents in neighbouring towns to join, and form bodies ſufficient to force them, by numbers, to ſign recantations, which has been attended generally with violence and ill uſage. The town of Marſhfield, with part of that of Scituate, having been lately under terrors of that kind, from the threats of their neighbours, for having formed ſome aſſociations amongſt themſelves, applied to me for protection; and I have ſent a detachment of one hundred men to their relief. It is the firſt inſtance of an application to government for aſſiſtance, which the faction has ever tried to perſuade the people they would never obtain, but be left to themſelves.

"Governor Wentworth has acquainted me of a quantity of tea burnt by the populace of Portſmouth, and that the Magiſtrates have not ſupport ſufficient to enable them to apprehend any of the people concerned in the attack of Fort William and Mary, or keep them ſafe in goal after commitment, and deſires that two regiments may be ſtationed at Portſmouth. No quarters are yet prepared for them, nor am I informed how they are to be quartered; and I muſt ſend an officer to the Governor to ſettle thoſe matters with him, previous to the moving any troops.

"People are waiting determinations from home, which will probably make great alterations in proceedings here.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

"THO. GAGE."

April 4. Letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that the differences between the Emperor of Morocco and the United Provinces continue ſtill in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty. It ſeems the Emperor is willing to compromiſe the matter, if the States will make the ſame preſents as the Portugueſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 24.

"The laſt letters from Vienna adviſe, that it was reported there, that when the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople exchanged the ratifications of the peace lately concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks, he demanded of the Divan the ratification of the ceſſion of the diſtrict of Belgrade, and that of the part of Moldavia occupied by the Auſtrians; together with the town Choczim; and that he was anſwered, that the Sublime Porte never made ceſſions, but when it was their own voluntary propoſal ſo to do, or when they were obliged to it by the fate of arms."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 28.

"A report has prevailed here for ſome days paſt, that a terrible inſurrection has happened at Conſtantinople, which has coſt the lives of ſeveral thouſand Greeks, and the greateſt part of their Clergy, who were inhumanly murdered; that the Workmen employed in building a new Greek church, and a Ruſſian Officer who had the direction of that work, met with the ſame fate; and that the building was deſtroyed; that Col. Peterſon, at preſent the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Ottoman Porte, was in the greateſt danger of loſing his life, if he had not happily made his eſcape to a ſhip belonging to his nation which lay in the harbour; that the Janiſſaries, ſupported by the heads of the law and the populace, went to the Seraglio, and inſiſted upon the Grand Signor's continuing the war againſt Ruſſia, on pain of being dethroned. Some people pretend that the Grand Signor himſelf, at the inſtigation of ſome of the European Powers, has ſecretly encouraged this inſurrection, in order to have a pretence to break the peace, and recommence hoſtilities, as by being forced ſo to do. We are impatient to know the truth of this news."

Extract of a Letter from Dover, March 31.

"On Tueſday laſt a detachment of the 14th regiment of foot, conſiſting of about 100 men, embarked on board a tranſport in this harbour for Boſton, and the next morning ſailed for that place."

Houſe of Commons, April 6.

Yeſterday the Houſe proceeded to the third reading of the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and South-Carolina, &c.

Mr. Hartley aroſe, opened an unexpected debate; he condemned the bill upon various principles, but particularly, as being exceptionable in adopting a policy much inferior to what might have been proceeded on.

Mr. Bull followed him, and gave his hearty contradiction to the bill upon every principle, and from every motive that could induce him to oppoſe any thing.

Alderman Sawbridge ſpoke but little, but declared againſt the meaſure in a ſhort, clear, and deciſive manner. Theſe were followed by

Sir John Duntze, who gave a modeſt and ſenſible opinion, ſteering clear of hot, violent meaſures and aſſociations.

General Conway opened his new parliamentary campaign upon this bill, in favour of the Americans.

Mr. Rigby made the beſt and moſt-ſpirited ſpeech that was uttered: He was quite fired, to find the above gentlemen againſt adminiſtration. "I cannot, ſaid he, hear with any patience, gentlemen condemning the preſent bill, upon the idea of being againſt taxing America. Sir, that is not the queſtion at preſent; had America never denied the right, the queſtion had not come before us; but they deny the right, and in defence of the denial, are now in open rebellion. Sir, the weighty tax, the heavy incumbrance of which they complain, is the three penny duty of tea. What is that formidable duty? One would think gentlemen could not, or would not, make uſe of their underſtandings in that affair. Why did they oppoſe it?—I will tell you, Sir: the arrangement of thoſe acts enabled the Eaſt-India Company to underſell the Boſton ſmugglers; that is, the Boſton patriots; and this was the circumſtance which made them ſo furious, and threw them into that flame which has now riſen to rebellion.

They are in rebellion, and are the worſt ſort of rebels; for not content with being rebels themſelves, they want to ſpirit this country into rebellion too. But, Sir, we are told, that America is too ſtrong for us, and that we cannot make her ſubmit. Idle and ridiculous idea, to ſuppoſe that a people without an army, and without the means of paying, feeding and ſupporting one, are to be able, all of a ſudden, to ſtart up conquerors. If I was to believe the argument I have heard in its real extent, I ſhould ſuppoſe they were to conquer us. Why, Sir, if the Congreſs of Philadelphia are to go on as they have done, the thing is actually come to paſs, and we are conquered; the ſeat of the empire is removed to Philadelphia, and we ſit here only to be laughed at; the dignity and honour of ſitting in this Houſe, ſo envied by all the Commons of England, is at an end; let the gentlemen who gave us ſuch doctrines as I have heard to day croſs the Atlantic; let them join their comrades in Philadelphia, they are ſtuff congenial with what they will find, and we may expect rare conſequences from the union."

The debate continued till eight o'clock, when a motion was made that the bill do paſs. The Houſe divided, and the numbers were, ayes 192, noes 46.

SUMMARY *of the* BUSINESS *at* GUILDHALL *Yeſterday.*

A few minutes after one o'clock the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes and Newnham, with the two Sheriffs, proceeded to the huſtings, and the Common Cryer having made proclamation that the buſineſs on which the livery were convened was to conſider of a "Remonſtrance and Petition to the throne, reſpecting the meaſures adopted with regard to America," the Lord Mayor came forward, and addreſſed the citizens in the following ſpeech:

The ſpeech of the LORD MAYOR to the Common-hall, April 5, 1775.

'*Gentlemen of the Livery*,

'It would ill become me on this important day to take 'up much of your time. I very readily complied with 'the requeſt of ſeveral reſpectable fellow-citizens to call 'this Common-hall, from every feeling of juſtice and 'humanity to our perſecuted brethren in America, and 'the fatal conſequences I foreſee of the violent proceed-'ings now carrying on, which muſt ſo deeply affect the 'proſperity, not only of this, the firſt commercial city in 'the world, but likewiſe the whole kingdom. I will 'only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your 'own records on this ſubject, the words of a petition 'from this metropolis to both Houſes of Parliament long 'before the preſent unhappy conteſt between the mother 'country and her *American colonies* began; ſo long ago as 'the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply intereſted in "whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to expreſs "the utmoſt anxiety for the welfare of that only ſource "of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the "trade from theſe his Majeſty's kingdoms to his *Ame-"rican colonies* is of the *utmoſt importance, and almoſt the "only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by "others.*"

'If, Gentlemen, the trade to our *American colonies*, 'near 40 years ago, was, according to the declared opi-'nion of this metropolis, of ſuch importance, the amaz-'ing entries for ſeveral late years, made in the books of 'the Cuſtom-houſe, which are almoſt daily before your 'eyes, will beſt demonſtrate to what an immenſe mag-'nitude it is ſince grown. Such an object ſurely calls 'for our moſt earneſt unwearied attention and regard. 'Whatever your determinations may be, you may be 'aſſured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Ma-'giſtrate.'

Captain Allen now moved that ſuch remonſtrance ſhould be preſented, and all hands were held up in favour of the motion, except ſeven or eight, among whom was Sir James Eſdaile. Mr. Allen made a long and ſpirited ſpeech, in which he was very ſevere on the arbitrary ſtrides taken by government, which rendered it neceſſary for every man of ſpirit to ſtand up in his own defence. He ſaid, that if he had ſat in the Houſe of Commons he ſhould have oppoſed all the late meaſures, being convinced they were but the acts of the Miniſter, who was himſelf controuled by an inviſible agent. That it was amazing a confidence ſhould be repoſed in a *Stuart*, by thoſe who ought to fear every man of the name. Of the Scots in general the Captain ſpoke very handſomely, and wiſhed the Engliſh would copy them in their nationality. He ſaid that the Lord Mayor had been unjuſtly accuſed of a prejudice againſt the Scots as a people, and that the Thane had artfully made this circumſtance the ground of a national quarrel. This orator recommended unanimity in the common cauſe, but lamented that whenever emoluments were to ariſe, there never were wanting bad men, even of rank, who would do any thing. He ſaid the queſtion now was, whether the Americans were to be enſlaved or not? If government was in want of ſupplies, why did it not take the regular method of raiſing them? He concluded by ſaying, "the Americans are ſons of Britons, and have a right to be free," and that he hoped the hall would be unanimous for the propoſed remonſtrance.

[*Here the remonſtrance was read, and is as follows:*]

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble ADDRESS PETITION *and* REMONSTRANCE *of the* Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *and* Livery *of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued, and are now purſuing, to the oppreſſion of our fellow ſubjects in America; theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the Colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

But your Petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences, than at the purpoſe of thoſe meaſures, not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over all America.

Your Petitioners conceive the Liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore obſerve, without the greateſt concern and alarm, the Conſtitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteem it to be an eſſential, unalterable principle of Liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle, they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow ſubjects in America ſecured in what their humble Petition to your Majeſty prays for—Peace, Liberty and Safety. Subordination in commerce under which the colonies have always chearfully acquieſced is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves: To require more of them would, for this reaſon, derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is therefore, with the deepeſt concern, that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of Repreſentation in their Aſſemblies wreſted from them; the Trial by Jury aboliſhed; the odious powers of exciſe extended to all the caſes of revenue; the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation, at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant of the Cuſtoms; the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their Judges dependant for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the Crown; Liberty and Life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here, where the diſtance making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance; ſoldiers and others in America have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for ſuch murder; the Capital of New-England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity: Chartered Rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus Act and Trial by Jury have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic Government, with the Roman Catholic Religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America; dutiful Petitions for redreſs of theſe grievances, from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects, have been fruitleſs. To fill up the meaſure of theſe Oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, meaſures are now plann'd upon the moſt mercileſs policy of ſtarving our fellow ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their Liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to Arbitrary Government.

Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair, and obliged them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance, which is juſtified by the great principle of the Conſtitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our anceſtors transferred the Imperial Crown of theſe realms from the Popiſh and tyrannical race of the Stewarts, to the illuſtrious and Proteſtant Houſe of Brunſwick.

Your Petitioners are perſuaded that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's Title and the Liberties of your people. That your Majeſty's Miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the Peace and violate the Conſtitution of this country. This is poiſoning the fountain of public ſecurity, and rendering that body, which ſhould be the guardian of Liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

Your Petitioners do therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances, which alarm and afflict your people.

So ſhall Peace and Commerce be reſtored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne."

Silence was now made, and the remonſtrance again read by the proper officer, one hand only being held up againſt it.

Mr. Saxby then came forward, and made the following motions, which were regularly ſeconded and carried, with only one againſt them.

1. That the remonſtrance and petition be fairly tranſcribed by the Town Clerk.

2. That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, City Members, Sheriffs, and Livery in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other officers, preſent it to his Majeſty.

3. That the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, wait on his Majeſty, to know when he will be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

4. That the Lord Mayor be requeſted to give the earlieſt and public notice, when the King ſhall appoint to receive it.

Mr. Saxby afterwards moved, that the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, be given to thoſe Lords, who proteſted againſt the acts lately paſſed reſpecting America; to ſuch Members of the Hon. Houſe of Commons who oppoſed the ſaid acts, and all other anti-commercial meaſures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to thoſe Members of the Houſe of Commons, who voted for expunging the reſolutions relative to the Middleſex election; and to Edmund Burke, Eſq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All theſe motions were unanimouſly agreed to.

On the above occaſion the hall was not more than half filled, but the meeting appeared to be very reſpectable.

WORCESTER, *May* 24.

It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every perſon among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the curſed plans of a tyrannical ruler and an abandoned Miniſtry, ſhould be diſarmed, and rendered as incapable as poſſible of doing further material miſchief to this diſtreſſed province: The tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday laſt; they accordingly appeared, and after ſurrendering their arms to the Committee of Correſpondence, and being ſtrictly ordered not to leave the town, or to meet together, without a permit, were diſmiſſed.

NEW-PORT, *May* 29.

Laſt Wedneſday night the ſloop Collector, Capt. Nicholas Webſter, ſailed from this port for Boſton, with a quantity of ſalt proviſions, for the uſe of the ſtanding army there, and a number of ſheep; but for whoſe uſe theſe were is as yet uncertain. It is reported, that ſaid ſloop and ſalt proviſions were taken into the cuſtody of one of the ſhips of war here, and ſent by her to Boſton; but how that matter is, by whom thoſe ſheep were ſhipped, and for whoſe uſe, all-diſcovering TIME may unfold.—The Committee of Inſpection, we hear, have taken the affair of the ſheep into their conſideration.

Laſt Thurſday Major HENRY SHERBURNE, and Capt. JOHN TOPHAM, with one full company of the troops of this colony, marched from this town to join the American army, ſtationed near Boſton, for the defence of American Liberty.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

By accounts from Boſton, as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three General Officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 drafts, were arrived there in ſix tranſports from England.

The following is an extract of a letter from Whitehaven, to a gentleman in Virginia, dated January 11, 1775.

"There is a veſſel called the Peggy, Captain Shepherd, put in here, bound from Liverpool to New-York, loaded with coals, 199 crates, 4 puncheons of goods, and 4 bales of ſail cloth, but nobody knows what ſort of goods; the Captain ſays crockery and hard ware; and I underſtand there are two more of the ſame ſort. Pray what will the people in the two Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, ſay to thoſe faithful brethren to the northward? Pray put this into all the papers, that the peoples eyes may be opened. She arrived in Whitehaven on Sunday the 8th inſt. (January) after parting an anchor and cable in Ramſay-Bay, where they choſe, at this diſmal ſeaſon, to ride rather than come in here, leſt a diſcovery ſhould be made. This veſſel is ſaid to belong to New-York; ſhe is a ſmall ſnow, with a woman figure head."

Captain Shepherd informs, that the cargo was taken on board in the month of November, and that he ſailed the 30th December, but meeting with hard gales of wind, was obliged to put into Whitehaven, where he lay 10 days: That three weeks after his departure from that port, they loſt their main-maſt and triſal-maſt, and their boats from the deck, and were obliged to put into Youghhall, in Ireland, to refit, where they continued until the 5th of April, when they departed from that port for New-York, where they arrived the 28th of May.

Application having been made to the Committee for neceſſaries, in order to enable them to return, a Sub-Committee was appointed to attend the veſſel, under whoſe inſpection they were furniſhed with what articles were wanted. The Committee appointed a guard of two men, to be on board every night, to prevent any attempt to land any part of the cargoe: And the following depoſition was made by the maſter.

ON the 31ſt day of May, 1775, perſonally appeared before me David Matthews, Eſq; Alderman of the Eaſt-Ward, in the city of New-York, Matthias Shepherd, commander of the ſnow Patty, who being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that he will embrace the firſt opportunity of wind and weather, and depart with his ſaid veſſel from this port of New-York; that he has not landed any part of the cargoe imported in the veſſel, in this province, and that he will not make any attempt to do it; nor ſhall any other perſons, by or with his conſent or permiſſion. And farther ſaith not. MATTHIAS SHEPHERD.

Sworn this 31ſt day of May, 1775, before me
DAVID MATTHEWS.

In Provincial Congreſs, New-York, June 3, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs, in their reſolution of the 15th ult. have recommended to the inhabitants of this city, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive here, this colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as it may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity. And whereas the General Committee of the city and county of New-York, in their addreſs to the Lieut. Governor of this Colony, have requeſted, that in caſe any troops from Great-Britain ſhould arrive here, he would endeavour to procure orders from General Gage to prevent their landing, or encamping in this city and county. And this Congreſs being informed, that orders have been received from the General for the embarkation of the troops, now in this city, We do therefore, as well in conformity to what we conceive to be the ſpirit of the above order of the Continental Congreſs, as the intention of the above addreſs, earneſtly recommend it to the inhabitants of this city and county, and all others, not to obſtruct the embarkation of the ſaid troops, but to permit them to depart this city peaceably.

A true copy from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

FRESH ADVICES from the American Army.

Received Yeſterday Afternoon, by Captain Santa Croix, from Rhode-Iſland.

A circumſtantial ACCOUNT *of the late* BATTLE *at Chelſea, Hog-Iſland, &c.*

On Saturday laſt, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live ſtock from Hog and Noddle's Iſland, which lie near Chelſea and Winneſimmet, on the N. E. ſide of Boſton harbour.-----From Chelſea to Hog Iſland, at low water, it is but about knee-high; and from that to Noddle's Iſland about the ſame.—The ſtock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boſton, and Mr. Jonathan Jackſon, at Newbury-Port; that on Noddle's Iſland was owned by Mr.-----Williams, of Boſton, who hires the Iſland.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelſea to Hog-Iſland, and from thence to Noddle's-Iſland, to drive off the ſtock which was there, but were interrupted by a ſchooner and a ſloop, diſpatched from the fleet in Boſton harbour, and 40 marines, who had been ſtationed on the iſland to protect the live ſtock.—However, they ſent off 2 fine Engliſh ſtallions, 2 colts, and 3 cows; killed 15 horſes, 2 colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn, full of ſalt hay, and an old farm houſe: By this time they were fired on from the ſchooner and ſloop, and a large number of marines in boats, ſent from the ſeveral men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marſh, and kept themſelves undiſcovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they ſhot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died ſoon after. They then retreated to Hog-Iſland, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelſea, and drove off all the ſtock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 ſheep and lambs, ſome cows, horſes, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials, and the ſchooner, ſloop, boats and marines, on the other iſland.—Having cleared Hog-Iſland, the provincials drew up on Chelſea Neck, and ſent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and 2 pieces of cannon [4 pounders] which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; ſoon after which General Putnam went down and hailed the ſchooner, and told the people that, if they would ſubmit, they ſhould have good quarters, which the ſchooner returned with 2 cannon ſhot; this was immediately anſwered with 2 cannon from the provincials:—Upon this a very heavy fire enſued from both ſides, which laſted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the ſchooner ceaſed, the fire from the ſhore being ſo hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been ſent from the ſhips to their aſſiſtance, and alſo a large reinforcement of marines ſent to Noddle's Iſland, with 2 twelve pounders.

The ſchooner being thus left, drove aſhore, where about break of day, the Provincials carried ſome hay under her ſtern, and ſet her on fire, the ſloop keeping up a ſmall fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun at Noddle's Iſland hill, with the 12 pounders upon the provincials; alſo General Putnam kept a heavy fire upon the ſloop, which diſabled her much, and killed many of her men, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceaſed, excepting a few ſhot which were exchanged between the party at Chelſea, and the marines on Noddle's-Iſland—Thus ended this long action, without the loſs of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the burſting of his own gun, and another only loſt his little finger.—The loſs of the enemy amounted to 20 killed, and 50 wounded.—The provincials took out of the ſchooner 4 double-fortified 4 pounders, twelve ſwivels, chief of her rigging and ſails, many cloths, ſome money, &c. which the ſailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haſte.

A letter from Boſton, of the 19th of May, ſays, "the late alarming fire in this city was occaſioned by a ſerjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges with his pipe in his mouth; he was ſo burnt, that he died the 20th following."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 7.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, June 5, 1775.

"Laſt evening a perſon (one Dagget) arrived here by water from New-Haven, which place he left yeſterday morning at 3 o'clock, and informs us, that laſt Saturday evening an expreſs arrived at New-Haven from the Congreſs at Cambridge, with diſpatches to the Congreſs at Philadelphia, the contents of which, he underſtood, was, that the veſſel that carried the diſpatches from General Gage, after the battle at Concord, Lexington, &c. was caſt away or foundered at ſea, and the diſpatches were taken up by a veſſel bound to ſome part of Maſſachuſetts, and ſent to the Provincial Congreſs, and from thence by expreſs to Philadelphia."——*We hope this may prove true, and if ſo the expreſs may be hourly expected.*

Captain Welch, arrived here from London, laſt from Plymouth, on the 16th of laſt Month, in Lat. 34: 41, Long. 61: 30, ſpoke the Ship Marlborough, Capt. Dawſon, from Liverpool for Virginia 39 Days out; and on the 28th, in Lat. 38: 17, Long. 69, he ſpoke the Schooner Berſheba, Capt. Sears, belonging to Cape Cod, all well.

Captain Conyngham, from Dominica, on the 23d ult. in Lat. 27, Long. 67, ſpoke the Brig Catherine, Captain Pearce, from R. Iſland for Jamaica, out 20 Days, all well.

IN CONGRESS, MONDAY, *May* 27, 1775.

On Motion Reſolved, That no proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind be exported to the iſland of Nantucket, except from the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; the Convention of which Colony is deſired to take meaſures for effectually providing the ſaid iſland, upon their application to purchaſe the ſame, with as much proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for its internal uſe, and no more.

The CONGRESS deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the Britiſh fiſhery ſhould not be furniſhed with proviſions from this continent, through Nantucket, earneſtly recommend a vigilant execution of this reſolve to all Committees.

A true copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 2, 1775.

Upon Motion Reſolved, That no Bill of Exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negociated, or any money ſupplied to them by any perſon in America. That no proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind be furniſhed or ſupplied to or for the uſe of the Britiſh army or navy in the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay—and that no veſſel employed in tranſporting Britiſh troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike ſtores or proviſions for ſaid troops, be freighted or furniſhed with proviſions or any neceſſaries—until farther orders from this Congreſs.

A true copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE, *Cheſter, May* 31, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears very neceſſary, in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country, to embody ourſelves and make all the military preparations in our power; and it appears abſolutely impoſſible to carry this laudable deſign into execution without obſerving the greateſt order, harmony and concord, not only under the laws of civil government, but alſo while under arms and in actual duty.—We therefore unanimouſly recommend the following aſſociation to be entered into by the good people of this county.

"We the ſubſcribers do moſt ſolemnly reſolve, promiſe and engage, under the ſacred ties of honour, virtue, and love to our country, that we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to learn the military exerciſe, and promote harmony and unanimity in our reſpective companies; that we will ſtrictly adhere to the rules of decency during duty; that we will pay a due regard to our Officers; that we will, when called upon, ſupport with our utmoſt abilities the civil magiſtrate, in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will at all times be in readineſs to defend the *lives, liberties and properties of ourſelves and fellow countrymen*, againſt all attempts to deprive us of them."

Information being lodged with this committee, that William Moore, Eſq; has expreſſed himſelf in terms inimical to the liberties of America, and derogatory to the Continental Congreſs, and as a ſpecial committee is now appointed to examine into the affair, the public are deſired to ſuſpend their judgment, until Mr. Moore has had an opportunity either to exculpate himſelf from the charge, or make proper acknowledgment to his country.

Extracts from the Minutes.
By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, Secretary.

On Thurſday laſt was married Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, Merchant, to Miſs PATTY ORD, both of this city.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Peggy, J. Elliott, and Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, from Jamaica. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia. Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola. Brig Venus, G. Manchester, Montſerrat. Sloop Betſey, D. Earl, St. Euſtatia. Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Dominica and St. Euſtatia. Ship Barbados Packet, V. Welſh, London. Schooner Nancy, H. Stocker, N. Carolina. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Schooner Mary, J. Allen, to Jamaica. Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Ship Hibernia, J. M'Cay, and Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, New-York. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, Falmouth. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, St. Vincents. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Kitts. Sloop Betſey, E. Coffin, Antigua. Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, and Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia. Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Brig Jenny, W. M'Culloch, Cowes. Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, London. Brig Polly, J. Beach, to St. Euſtatia.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1775.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape this day, from the Goal of this city, one ANDREW STEWART, who was under ſentence of death, for counterfeiting and uttering the *Fifty Shilling* Bills of the province of Penſylvania; a ſlender man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, long black hair generally clubbed, a faſhionable ſmall hat, with Nankeen jacket and breeches, white thread ſtockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid STEWART, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A GARDENER and his WIFE,

To take Care of a Gentleman's Country Seat, about four Miles from this City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
MADE, SOLD AND REPAIRED, BY
THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and next Door but one to Trotter's Alley,

WHERE he carries on the WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING BUSINESS in their various Branches, and will be much obliged to his Friends and the Public, to favour him with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Maſters of Shallops, or others, who bring up Watches from the Lower Counties, or elſewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their Cuſtom, may have their own done gratis. Likewiſe an Apprentice wanted to ſaid Buſineſs. ¶

Philadelphia, June 5, 1775.

MANUFACTURED at BATSTO FURNACE, in Weſt New-Jerſey, and to be ſold, either at the Works, or by the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia, a great variety of iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, and oval fiſh kettles, either with or without covers, ſkillets of different ſizes, being much lighter, neater and ſuperior in quality to any imported from Great-Britain; pot-aſh, and other large kettles, from 30 to 125 gallons; ſugar-mill gudgeons, neatly rounded, and poliſhed at the end; grating-bars of different lengths; griſt-mill rounds; weights of all ſizes, from 7 to 56; Fullers plates; open and cloſe ſtoves, of different ſizes; rag-wheel irons for ſaw-mills; peſtles and mortars; ſaſh weights, and forge hammers, of the beſt quality. Alſo Batſto Pig-Iron as uſual, the quality of which is too well known to need any recommendation. JOHN COX. 6M.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Taylor, formerly of Cheſter county, deceaſed, on the 12th inſtant, being the ſecond day of the week, on the premiſes,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, turned by the main branch of Brandywine creek, with 26 acres of land thereunto belonging, 12 of which are good watered meadow, ſituate in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, about 15 miles from Manus-Hook, 17 from Cheſter, and the ſame diſtance from Wilmington, on which is a good frame dwelling-houſe, barn, and an orchard of about 150 bearing apple-trees. The whole in good repair, and the title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at 10 o' clock in the morning, and the conditions may be known by applying to BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Executor. 3IW.

THIS is to give Notice to JOHN FLAHERTY, who came from beyond Pittſburg, as he ſaid, and left with me, the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, a BAY HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, and Watch, in pledge of a debt due me, and was to return in a ſhort time and diſcharge ſaid debt, but has not ſince been heard of, that if ſaid Flaherty does not come, in two weeks from this date, and diſcharge the debt, and expence of keeping ſaid creature, they will be ſold for the ſame, by ANDREW CALDWELL. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of June, at night, a brown MARE, about 13½ hands high, 9 or 10 years old, has neither brand nor ear-mark, with a ſmall ſnip in her face, low before, paces and trots; ſhe has a remarkable thick mane, and a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds for the mare and thief, paid by JEREMIAH BILLEW. ¶

Eaſton Goal, Northampton County, June 3, 1775.

WAS committed to the ſaid goal, on the 26th of May laſt, a certain young lad, who calls himſelf JOHN M'DANIEL, and ſays he is a ſervant of Alexander Wilſon, near a place called Shearman's Valley, in Cumberland county: Theſe are therefore to requeſt his ſaid maſter to come or ſend, in five weeks from this date, and take the ſaid ſervant away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

Bedminſter, in Bucks County, June 5, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a few days paſt, a black HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old; had on him an old hunting ſaddle and ſaddle bags. The owner thereof, proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to come and take him away. ANTHONY KENNARD. ¶

found that nothing could be done of any great importance, by bullying, bluſtering and threatening, he could alter his tone, begin to coax, and offer a reward. It may be ſaid this Jones was a goaler. Yes, and ſuch a goaler as I would give credit to, ſooner than the generality of thoſe officers, that will degrade the Britiſh arms, by employing their ſwords in taking away the rights of a free people, when they ought to be devoted to a good cauſe only. There were killed at Lexington eight perſons; one Parker, of the ſame name with the captain of the company, and two or three more, on the common; the reſt on the other ſide of the walls and fences while diſperſing. The ſoldiers fired at perſons who had no arms. Eight hundred of the beſt Britiſh troops in America having thus nobly vanquiſhed a company of non-reſiſting Yankees while diſperſing, and ſlaughtered a few of them by way of experiment, marched forward in the greatneſs of their might to Concord. The Concord people had received the alarm, and had drawn themſelves up in order for defence; upon a meſſenger's coming and telling them that the regulars were three times their number, they prudently changed their ſituation, determining to wait for reinforcements from the neighbouring towns, which were now alarmed; but as to *the vaſt numbers of armed people ſeen aſſembling in all the heights*, as related in the account, 'tis moſtly fiction. The Concord company retired over the North bridge, and when ſtrengthened returned to it, with a view of diſlodging Capt. Laurie, and ſecuring it for themſelves. They knew not what had happened at Lexington, and therefore orders were given by the commander not to give the firſt fire; they boldly marched towards it, though not in great numbers (as told in the account) and were fired upon by the regulars, by which fire a Captain belonging to Acton was killed, and I think a private. The Rev. Mr. Emerſon, of Concord, living in the neighbourhood of the bridge, who gave me the account, went near enough to ſee it, and was nearer the regulars than the killed. He was very uneaſy till he found that the fire was returned, and continued till the regulars were drove off. Lieut. Gould, who was at the bridge, was wounded and taken priſoner, has depoſed that their regulars gave the firſt fire there, tho' the printed narrative aſſerts the contrary; and the ſoldiers, that knew any thing of the matter, with whom I converſed, made no ſcruple of owning the ſame that Mr. Gould depoſed. After the engagement began, the whole detachment collected together as faſt as it could. The narrative tells us that *as Capt. Parſons returned with his three companies over the bridge, they obſerved three ſoldiers on the ground, one of them ſcalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, tho' not quite dead*; all this is not fiction, tho' the moſt is. The Rev. Mr. Emerſon informed me how the matter was, with great concern for its having happened. A young fellow coming over the bridge in order to join the country people, and ſeeing the ſoldier wounded and attempting to get up, not being under the feelings of humanity, very barbarouſly broke his ſcull and let out his brains, with a ſmall axe (apprehend of the tomahawk kind) but as to his being ſcalped and having his ears cut off, there was nothing in it. The poor object lived an hour or two before he expired. The detachment, when joined by Capt. Parſons, made a haſty retreat, finding by woful experience that the Yankees would fight, and that their numbers would be continually encreaſing. The regulars were puſhed with vigour by the country people, who took the advantage of walls, fences, &c. but thoſe that could get up to engage were not upon equal terms with the regulars in point of number any part of the day, tho' the country was collecting together from all quarters, and had there been two hours more for it, would probably have cut off both detachment and brigade, or made them priſoners. The ſoldiers being obliged to retreat with haſte to Lexington, had no time to do any conſiderable miſchief. But a little on this ſide Lexington meeting-houſe, where they were met by the brigade, with cannon, under Lord Piercy, the ſcene changed. The inhabitants had quitted their houſes in general upon the road, leaving almoſt every thing behind them, and thinking themſelves well off in eſcaping with their lives. The ſoldiers burnt in Lexington three houſes, one barn and two ſhops, one of which joined to the houſe, and a millhouſe adjoining to the barn: Other houſes and buildings were attempted to be burnt, and narrowly eſcaped. You would have been ſhock'd at the deſtruction which has been made by the *regulars*, as they are miſcalled, had you been preſent with me to have beheld it. Many houſes were plundered of every thing valuable that could be taken away, and what could not be carried off was deſtroyed; looking-glaſſes, pots, pans, &c. were broke all to pieces; doors when not faſtened, ſaſhes and windows wantonly damaged and deſtroyed. The people ſay that the ſoldiers are worſe than the Indians; in ſhort, they have given the country ſuch an early ſpecimen of their brutality, as will make the inhabitants dread ſubmiſſion to the power of the Britiſh miniſtry, and determine them to fight deſperately rather than have ſuch cruel maſters to lord it over them. The troops at length reached Charleſtown, where there was no attacking them with ſafety to the town, and that night and the next day croſſed over in boats to Boſton, where they continue to be ſhut up; for the people poured down in ſo amazing a manner from all parts, for ſcores of miles round, even the grey-headed came to aſſiſt their countrymen, the General was obliged to ſet about further fortifying the town immediately at all points and places. The proceedings of April 19th have united the colony and continent, and brought in New-York to act as vigorouſly as any other place whatſoever; and has raiſed an army in an inſtant, which are lodged in the ſeveral houſes of the towns round Boſton till their tents are finiſhed, which will be ſoon. All that is attended to, beſides plowing and planting, &c. is making ready for fighting. The non-importations and non-exportations will now take place from neceſſity, and traffic give place to war. We have a fine ſpring, proſpects of great plenty; there was ſcarce ever known ſuch a good fall of lambs; we are in no danger of ſtarving, thro' the cruel acts againſt the New-England governments; and the men who had been uſed to the fiſhery, a hardy generation of people, Lord North has undeſignedly kept in the country to give ſtrength to our military operations, and to aſſiſt as occaſion may require: Thanks to a ſuperior wiſdom for his blunders. The General is expecting reinforcements, but few have arrived as yet; the winds, contrary to the common run at this ſeaſon, inſtead of being eaſterly, have been moſtly the reverſe. When the reinforcement arrives, and is recovered of the voyage, the General will be obliged in honour to attempt diſlodging the people, and penetrating into the country; both ſoldiers and inhabitants are in want of freſh proviſions, and will be like to ſuffer much, ſhould the provincial army be able to keep the town ſhut up on all ſides, excepting by water, as at preſent. The General engaged with the Select-men of Boſton, that if the town's people would deliver up their arms into their cuſtody, thoſe that choſe it ſhould be allowed to go out with their effects; the townſmen complied, and the General forfeited his word, for which there will be an after-reckoning, ſhould they ever have it in their power to call him to an account. A few have been allowed to come out with many of their effects; numbers are not permitted to come out, and the chief of thoſe who have been, have been obliged to leave their merchandize and goods (linen and houſhold ſtuff, caſh and plate excepted) behind them. You muſt look back to the origin of the united provinces, that you may have an idea of the reſolution of this people. May the preſent ſtruggle end as happily in favour of American Liberty, without proving the deſtruction of Great-Britain. We are upon a ſecond edition of King Charles the Firſt's reign, enlarged. May the diſpute be adjuſted, before the times are too tragical to admit of it. Both officers and privates have altered their opinion of the Yankees very much ſince the 18th of April.

The detachment, while at Concord, diſabled two 24 pounders, deſtroyed their two carriages, and ſeven wheels for the ſame, with their limbers; ſixteen wheels for braſs 3 pounders, and two carriages, with limber and wheels for two 4 pounders; 500 pounds of ball thrown into the river, wells and other places; and broke in pieces about 60 barrels of flour, half of which was ſaved. Cannot be certain of the numbers that were killed. Apprehend upon the whole the regulars had more than 100 killed, and 150 wounded, beſides about 50 taken priſoners. The country people had about 40 killed, 7 or 8 taken priſoners, and a few wounded.

N. B. I never ſaw the printed account till Monday, ſo that I was not directed by it in any of my enquiries when at Lexington and Concord.————The General, I am perſuaded, gave poſitive orders to the detachment not to fire firſt, or I am wholly miſtaken in my opinion of him. The priſoners at Worceſter, Concord and Lexington, all agreed in their being exceedingly well uſed. The policy of the people would determine them thereto, if their humanity did not.

May 17, 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW SELLING BY ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

(Price TWENTY SHILLINGS, Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS:

Or, an ENQUIRY into Public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES; illuſtrated and eſtabliſhed upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due conſideration of the Neceſſity, and the Means of Reforming thoſe Errors, Defects and Abuſes; of Reſtoring the Conſtitution and Saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other Works.

After treating of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were, a ſecondary God, and the firſt and greateſt Parent.---It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.---And if our Country periſhes, it is as impoſſible to ſave an Individual, as to preſerve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS who live in the Country are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the Propoſals for Printing an American Edition, of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS was laid before the Public, the Author, in London, hath publiſhed another Volume, being the third and laſt, with compleat INDEXES to the whole; which is the Completion of this very uſeful and intereſting work, peculiarly neceſſary at this time for all the friends of Conſtitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.---To accommodate thoſe Gentlemen with compleat Setts, who were pleaſed to encourage this edition by Subſcription, the Publiſhers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are determined to Print this Third and laſt Volume, at the ſame Price to Subſcribers, with each of the other Volumes, viz. TEN SHILLINGS, Pennſylvania Currency; although the Engliſh Edition in three Volumes is ſold at Forty-two Shillings.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subſcriptions, are requeſted to favour the Publiſhers with their Names; a Liſt of which will be printed in the third and laſt Volume, becauſe the price of the 3 Vols. (to Non-ſubſcribers) will then be advanced to Thirty-ſix Shillings.

York-town Goal, May 24, 1775.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, the following perſons, a man, named *John Jones*, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when committed, a blue broadcloth coat, with flat metal buttons, a red ſtriped cotton jacket, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, and leather breeches under them, an old felt hat; he has ſhort brown hair, and about 24 years of age. One other of them, named *Thomas Johnſton*, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on, when committed, an old caſtor hat, cut in the faſhion, a canvaſs frock, a dark grey bearſkin or coating ſhort jacket, without ſleeves, and a red flannel ditto, old blue-grey German ſerge breeches; he is an Engliſhman, and ſays he is about 23 years of age; he has alſo a very remarkable cut in his upper lip, on the left ſide. Likewiſe a certain *Archibald M'Watty*, who confeſſed he was a ſervant to a certain William Lives, near Staunton, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, an iron collar about his neck, a white double-breaſted jacket, without ſleeves, a good flaxen linen ſhirt and trowſers, mended; he is an Iriſhman, and about 24 or 25 years of age. And a certain *William Green*, who ran away from a certain Mordecai Selvy, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come, if any they have, in the ſpace of three weeks after this notice, and to pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th of May laſt paſt, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar, the off hind foot white, ſhe is about 8 or 9 years old, has a remarkable big belly, and ſeems to have been hurt on it. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her home, or ſecures her, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JAMES M'NULTY, or to Mr. PATRICK M'FALL, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Bull, in ſaid townſhip. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſttown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 25th of May laſt, A two years old MARE, of a dark dun colour, ſhe has neither brand nor ear-mak. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 3, 1775. § THOMAS TUCKER.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, ſaid he was brought up to the Brick-yard buſineſs; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has blue eyes, is ſlow of ſpeech; had on an old beaver hat, ſnuff-coloured coatee, yellow ſingle plated buttons, light fuſtian jacket, without ſleeves, yellow ſingle plated buttons, white linen ſhirt, ozenbrigs trowſers, old grey yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

Goſhen, Cheſter County, May 31, 1775.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has rented the FULLING MILL, and BLUE-DYING UTENSILS, belonging to the Eſtate of Ellis Davis, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, where he now carries on the FULLING and BLUE-DYING of Linens, Woollens and Cottons, and Wool-combing; he has all the Works belonging to the Fulling and Blue-dying in good Order. The former Cuſtomers, and others, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend that he will finiſh their Cloths or Worſted in the beſt and neateſt Manner, either plain or watered, according to their Directions, and at the loweſt Price. Their Favours will render him their obliged Friend,

¶ DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a certain *William Moor*, of the Townſhip of Deptford, and County of Glouceſter, obtained a Bond of me, the Subſcriber, for the Payment of Twenty Pounds, to become due ſome Time in January, 1776. I do hereby forewarn all Perſons againſt taking an Aſſignment of the ſame, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by Law. Witneſs my Hand,

May 26, 1775. ‖ ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from George Martin, of Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, a dark brown MARE; which mare was ſtolen by a certain James Martin, who exchanged her with the ſubſcriber for a bay mare, ten years old, about 14 hands high, paces faſt, good courage, carries well; the ſaid George Martin having proved his property to the ſtolen mare, and taken her from me, therefore, the ſubſcriber will give a reward of TEN POUNDS to any perſon that will return his mare, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

¶ JOHN HETHRINTON.

N. B. The mare and thief was ſeen at John Martin's, near St. George's. *June* 1, 1775.

Lancaſter, May 24, 1775.

WHEREAS, by an advertiſement, dated in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, March 17, 1775, ſetting forth, that a certain High Dutchman, named Philip Waggoner, had forged ſome writings, whereby I, the ſubſcriber, ſuffered damages; and by certain deſcriptions therein mentioned, and by a public reward of Five Pounds by me, the ſubſcriber, offered to any perſon who ſhould apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Philip Waggoner in Lancaſter Goal; and in purſuance of ſaid advertiſement, deſcriptions and reward, the ſaid Philip Waggoner was apprehended and committed to the county goal aforeſaid. Now I, the ſubſcriber hereof, do hereby declare to the world, that the charge in the ſaid advertiſement is falſe, and without foundation; and in order to do juſtice to the injured character of the ſaid Philip Waggoner, I have cauſed this advertiſement to be publiſhed to the world, at my own expence. Witneſs my hand, this 24th day of May, 1775. MICHAEL WHITMORE. ¶

Signed in the preſence of us,

John Fettman, Stephen Hornberger.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Wright's-town, Bucks county, on the 23d of May, 1775, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MAY, about 20 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red curled hair, of a fair complexion, has a long ſtraight noſe, ſlim made, long legs and ſmall calves; he is a likely fellow; had on, when he went away, a good homeſpun coat, of a lead colour, inclining to a light drab, lined with ſtriped lincey, a new red jacket, without ſleeves, lined with blue ſhaloon, with ſmall metal buttons on it, a new Ruſſia linen ſhirt, tow trowſers buttoned up at the hips, good neats-leather ſhoes, with plated buckles, a ſmall felt hat, and a black ſilk handkerchief. The ſame man was advertiſed in the Gazette by JOHN KERR, for running away from him, the fore part of February laſt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILKINSON. ¶

Hempfield Townſhip, May 30, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th inſtant, a black Mare Colt, about two years old, it has a white ſtream down its forehead not quite to the noſe, and is not trenched. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. JOHN WELLER. ¶

CAME to the plantations of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May laſt, Two certain Milch COWS, one of them is a black cow, has a mark in the near ear, ſharp horns, and white on the end of her tail. The other of them is a brindle cow, has ſome white about her, and alſo a mark in the near ear. The owner or owners of ſaid cows are requeſted to come, prove their property, and take them away. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER. ‡

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 15th day of June next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, priſoner, confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; and the Hon. David Ogden, Eſq; two of the juſtices of the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jerſey, at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thurſday, the 22d day of June next, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, entituled, "An Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

June 14, 1775. NUMB. 2425.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

DR. *GENERAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the CONTRIBUTORS to the Relief and Employment of the POOR in the City of* Philadelphia, *&c. from* May 9, 1774, *to* May 8, 1775. CR.

TO Balance due to the Treaſurer on the Settlement of laſt Year's Accounts,				£	12	18	0
To Caſh paid this Year, *viz.*							
For Proviſions,					1993	13	7
Firewood,					152	1	8
Materials for Manufactory.					440	5	3
Wages to the Steward, Matrons, Manufacturers, &c.					157	3	0
Weekly and temporary Penſions,					226	10	2
Repairs, &c. to the Buildings,					24	1	1
Funeral Expences, including for the Poor who died in the Hoſpital, and through the City and Suburbs in general,					18	4	0
Bills of Credit burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly,					932	14	3½
Incidental Charges, being ſundry ſmall Expences of Houſekeeping, &c.					142	19	8
Intereſt on Money borrowed,					24	0	0
Sheep that were killed by Dogs, and, agreeable to Law, paid for out of the Monies ariſing from the Dog Tax,					4	16	0
				£	4129	6	8½
Balance in the Hands of the Treaſurer,					49	4	11
				£	4178	11	7½

BY Balance remaining in the Hands of the Steward on the Settlement laſt Year,				£	6	3	2
By Caſh received this Year, *viz.*							
A Contribution,					10	0	0
Thomas Turner's Legacy,			£ 150	0	0		
Ann Strettell's Ditto,			10	0	0		
					160	0	0
For manufactured Goods ſold,					485	5	5
For Pay Patients,					67	11	5
From the Charity Boxes,					46	6	5
For Lots ſold,			£ 400	0	0		
Intereſt thereon,			59	2	0		
					459	2	0
Groundrents,					106	4	0
Taxes received of the Overſeers of the Poor, *viz.*							
Of the City of Philadelphia,							
For 1772,			£	12	13	1	
1773,				125	0	0	
1774,	£ 1986	19	10½				
Dog Tax,	9	18	6				
			1996	18	4½		
					2134	11	5½
Of the Northern Liberties,							
For 1771,			£	7	8	6	
1772,				9	10	7	
1773,				62	11	9	
1774,	£ 259	15	0				
Dog Tax,	2	5	0				
			262	0	0		
					341	10	10
Of Southwark,							
For 1772,	£ 9	7	1				
Dog Tax,	4	19	1				
			14	6	2		
1773,			93	1	8		
1774,			89	0	0		
					196	7	10
Of Moyamenſing,							
For 1774,			£	64	19	8	
Dog Tax,				2	5	0	
					67	4	8
Of Paſſyunk,							
For 1773,			£	13	6	6	
1774,	£ 79	13	0				
Dog Tax,	5	0	0				
			84	13	0		
					97	19	6
				£	4178	6	8½
Balance due to J. Cummings, Steward,					0	4	11
				£	4178	11	7½

WE, THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Managers of the Contributions to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, &c. to examine the Treaſurer's Account, and compare the ſame with the Account of Money paid into his Hands, and the Orders drawn on him for the Support and Employment of the Poor, and to prepare a General State of the Accounts of the Corporation, REPORT, That after carefully examining the ſame, we find there remains in the Hands of the Treaſurer, agreeable to the foregoing General State of Accounts, the Sum of £ 49 4 11; and that there is now due to the Steward, for Money advanced by him, £ 0 4 11.

That by the monthly Reports, ſince the 9th of May 1774, there have been maintained in the ſaid Houſes, upon an Average, 327 Perſons, two Thirds of whom were in the Alms-Houſe, and incapable of any Service, beſides a conſiderable Number of Perſons relieved out of the Houſe.

It alſo appears from the Minutes, there have been manufactured in the Houſe of Employment for the Year paſt, 624 Yards Linſey, 3437 Yards Linen, 237 Pairs Shoes, 186 Pairs Stockings, 80 Yards Serge, and 183 Cwt. Oakum picked.

There is a conſiderable Sum of Money due from ſundry Perſons for manufactured Goods ſold, which is not included in the Account, but as that falls greatly ſhort of the Amount of Debts due from this Inſtitution, it may not therefore be amiſs to add, that near £ 1000 0 0 have been this Year burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly; and alſo, that the Poor of ſaid Houſes, beſides a Number of Perſons in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital and elſewhere, entitled to the Benefit of the Poor Tax, have been cloathed with the Manufactures of the Houſe, which with a Thread Manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Employment, and the Scarcity of Flax, the Weaving has on that Account greatly decreaſed.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, JUNIOR,
JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

An ACT *to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the Provinces of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *and* New-Hampſhire, *and colonies of* Connecticut *and* Rhode-Iſland, *and* Providence Plantation, *in* North-America, *to* Great-Britain, Ireland, *and the* Britiſh *Iſlands in the* Weſt-Indies, *and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of* Newfoundland, *or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations.*

WHEREAS by an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act for the encouraging and increaſing of ſhipping and navigation*; and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament which are now in force, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities, in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any *Britiſh* plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other *Britiſh* plantation, or to ſome port in *Great-Britain*: And whereas, by ſeveral other acts of Parliament which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, product or manufacture of *Europe* (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the *Madeiras* and *Azores* and *Weſtern Iſlands*, and victual and linen cloth from *Ireland*, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony, territory or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, but what ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence: And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders, which at this time prevail within the provinces of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*, and the colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and other his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are intitled; be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of *July*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares or merchandizes, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act, made in the twelfth year of King *Charles* the Second, or any other act, being the growth, product, or manufacture of the provinces of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, or *New-Hampſhire*, or colonies of *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, or *Providence Plantation*, in *North-America*, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other *Britiſh* colony, or to *Great-Britain*; or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſaid provinces or colonies, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than to *Great-Britain*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares or merchandizes whatſoever, of the growth, product or manufacture of the provinces or colonies herein before mentioned, or which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July*, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except to the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or to ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, to be laid on ſhore there; any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July*, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall lade or take on board any goods as aforeſaid, in any or either of the provinces or colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond, with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on board, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen, with condition, that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except ſome port or place within the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; and that all other goods, wares or merchandizes, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or ſome of the *Britiſh* iſlands of the *Weſt-Indies*; and with further condition, to bring a certificate in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland* reſpectively, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in any of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged by proof upon oath, made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, to whom ſuch bond or bonds ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver, under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecurity of her navigation, a certificate, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel in any of the provinces or colonies in this act before mentioned, before ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be forfeited; and if any goods, ſo laden as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any port or place, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſuch ſort of goods bear in the province or colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted, or the value of ſuch goods proſecuted for, by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the manner herein-after directed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of *Ireland*, imported directly from thence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid colonies or provinces herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid provinces or colonies before-mentioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof, having ſuch goods on board, and the goods laden thereon (except as before excepted) for which the maſter, or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance from the Collector, or proper Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, certifying that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, in ſome port of *Great-Britain*; any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

By Capt. M'Culloch, *from* London, *and Capt.* Glover, *from* Briſtol, *we have the following advices.*

MADRID, March 27.

AN officer arrived expreſs laſt night from Melilla, on the coaſt of Barbary, with an account of the Moors having entirely raiſed the ſiege of that place, and deſired a conſtant peace with Spain. *Lond. Gaz.*

LONDON.

April 7. The Cabinet Council has lately taken a new turn, more adverſe to America than before. This is owing to Mr. Rigby's return to London; he ſpeaks in the Council with great authority, and has brought over the majority of the miniſtry to be of his opinion; it is in the great outline, that General Gage ſhould be re-inforced to 15,000, and that he ſhould have poſitive orders, on the meeting of the Congreſs, to march to Philadelphia, and arreſt that whole aſſembly, and ſend them priſoners to England. This is to bring the diſpute to a ſpeedy deciſion.

April 11. The following is a copy of a letter ſent yeſterday by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, to the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, as Chief Magiſtrate of the city of London, that his Majeſty will not receive, on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance or petition, of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but in their corporate capacity. I am,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant,

HERTFORD."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yeſterday at St. James's, he was informed, by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty expected his Lordſhip would not ſpeak to him; to which the Lord Mayor anſwered, that the caution was needleſs, as he never expected or deſired that honour.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London.

"It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North-America. Having intire confidence in the wiſdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdom."

April 13. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies. And to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At three o'clock Lord North came down, and delivered, by his Majeſty's command, the following meſſage to the Houſe:

G. Rex.

"His Majeſty, deſirous that a better and more ſuitable accommodation ſhould be made for the reſidence of the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him, and being willing that the Palace in which his Majeſty now reſides, called the Queen's-Houſe, may be ſettled for that purpoſe, recommends it to his faithful commons, to take the ſame into conſideration, and to make proviſion for ſettling the ſaid Palace upon her Majeſty; and for appropriating Somerſet-Houſe to ſuch uſes as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public."

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his Majeſty's ſaid meſſage be taken into conſideration on this day fortnight.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of ſupply, and came to the following Reſolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a ſum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majeſty, for the extraordinary expences of the army, for the ſervice of the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almoſt every article in this eſtimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boſton, which he contended might be ſent by a man of war, by which a ſaving of one and a half per cent. would be made on the ſum of 92,000l. which monſtrous ſum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boſton alone, in the courſe of the laſt year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the ſame account, were 11,000l. charged on a contract to Anthony Bacon, Eſq; for negroes in the ceded iſlands, 4000l. to a Gentleman in another place, 11,000l. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3400l. in one article, for oatmeal for the uſe of the troops there, 11,000l. to Mr. Adair, the ſurgeon, and others, for ſeveral articles furniſhed to the army, with a variety of other items of a ſimilar nature. Lord North and Mr. Cooper endeavoured to explain the propriety of the preſent mode of remitting money to General Gage, and the contracts relative to the negroes, and the providing the troops in America with proviſions. Lord Barrington defended thoſe reſpecting the extraordinaries incurred in Scotland for medicines, to ſurgeons, mates, &c. but it was plain that their anſwers were by no means ſatisfactory; and that the accounts in general were very looſely drawn up, without referring to proper vouchers, and totally deficient in point of ſpecification.

Sir William Mayne gave notice to the Houſe, that next ſeſſion he ſhould move for a thorough inſpection into the army accounts.

Mr. Grey Cooper made ſeveral motions of ſupply, among which was the following, "That 1,250,000 l. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to pay off the like ſum of exchequer bills."

A ſquadron of men of war, all completely manned, with ſix months proviſions on board, are ordered to be conſtantly at Spithead during the Summer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice wherever occaſion may require.

It is ſaid, when one of the young children of a great perſonage heard that the Lord Mayor was gone up with the addreſs, he ſaid, What, is he gone to pull p---a from the throne? God forbid child, cries the *male dry nurſe*, but how came that into your head? Have you not often heard Lord Bute ſay, Wilkes wanted to have another martyrdom, and only wiſhed to cut off p---a's head, and ſend his children a begging?

Aſſiſtance to the Americans is riſing from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon.—A ſhip ſailed from Stettin laſt month, loaded with ſmall fire arms, gunpowder, ball and accoutrements, thirty field pieces of a light conſtruction, and eight general officers who have ſerved long in Germany, three of them are Meſſrs. Robeveils, Laroſont and Gurgenſtein: The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is upon which the officers go is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This muſt be a ſcheme of the Pruſſian Monarch's for diſconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is upon the worſt terms.

April 15. A gentleman who was in the preſence chamber on Monday, when the city addreſs and remonſtrance was preſented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. When the city counſel had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the King with a half bent knee, and the moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket, read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond, and, in like manner, a third at the door, when the King moved his hat to his Lordſhip, and thus ended the buſineſs.

By a letter from Glaſgow we are informed, that the Dutch have bought up the whole ſtock of leaf tobacco there, at 2d per pound advance. The quantity was about 643 tons, which leaves near 12,000l. extra profit.

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houſes, to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council in the ſeveral American colonies, where the right of chooſing is at preſent veſted in the Aſſembly.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, that it is no longer a ſecret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time, the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

So greatly have adminiſtration encreaſed their power of late, by an enormous number of dependents, that above 700,000l. *per annum* goes to the ſeveral officers concerned in collecting the various land taxes.

Some perſons were much diſappointed, that the Lord Mayor did not follow the example of Mr. Beckford, and reply to his Majeſty's anſwer. They were in hopes the ſpirited patriot would have juſtified the repreſentations which have ſo induſtriouſly been given of him to his royal maſter. Many of the circle about the throne appeared confounded at the reſpectful behaviour of the city magiſtrate on that ſolemn and important occaſion. It is believed the eyes of a certain Great Perſonage are now opened, and he begins to doubt that article of miniſterial creed, that the idea of the ſpirit of patriotiſm excludes every ſpark of loyalty.

A report prevails, that the Parliament will not be prorogued, but continued by ſhort adjournments till the event of the American Congreſs, which is to meet on the 9th of next month, ſhall be known.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met, purſuant to the Governor's proclamation.

The SPEECH of his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony of and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt to all diſpaſſionate people, that the Parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expence of another part of their fellow-ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of *Virginia*, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of *Great-Britain* on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you, ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his Majeſty not only a teſtimony of your reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your ſovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices, on that occaſion, deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

You may be aſſured of my chearful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquility, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends, that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

At a meeting of the Committee of Loudoun county, held at Leeſburg, on Friday, May 26, 1775,

Preſent, *Francis Peyton, Eſq; Joſias Clapham, Thomas Lewis, Anthony Ruſſell, John Thomas, George Johnſton, Thomas Shore, James Lane, Jacob Reed, Leven Powell, William Smith, Robert Jamiſon, Hardage Lane,* and *John Lewis*, Gentlemen.

THE Committee taking into conſideration the conduct of the Governor relative to the powder, which was by his expreſs orders taken ſecretly out of the public magazine, belonging to this colony, in the night of the 20th ult. and carried on board the Magdalen ſchooner.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his Lordſhip, by this and other parts of his conduct, which have lately tranſpired, has not only forfeited the confidence of the good people of this colony, but that he may be juſtly eſteemed an enemy to America; and that as well his excuſe publiſhed in his proclamation of the 4th inſtant, as his verbal anſwer to the addreſs preſented him on that occaſion by the city of Williamſburg, are unſatisfactory and evaſive, and reflect, in our opinion, great diſhonour on the general aſſembly and inhabitants of this colony, as from the latter a ſuſpicion may be eaſily deduced, that the repreſentatives of the people are not competent judges of the place wherein arms and ammunition, intended for the defence of the colony, may be ſafely lodged, and that the inhabitants (unlike other ſubjects) cannot, *in prudence*, be truſted with the means neceſſary for their protection from inſurrections, or even invaſions; ſo in the former a very heavy charge is exhibited againſt the beſt men among us, *of ſeducing their fellow ſubjects from their duty and allegiance*; a charge we are confident, not founded in reality, and which, we believe, is conſtrued out of the diſcharge of that duty, which every good man is under, to point out to his weaker countrymen, in the day of public trial, the part they ſhould act, and explain, on conſtitutional principles, the nature of their allegiance, the ground of which we fervently pray may never be removed, whoſe force we deſire may never with reaſon be relaxed, but yet may be ſubſervient to conſiderations of ſuperior regard.

The committee being informed by ſome of the officers who commanded the troops of this county, that marched on the above occaſion, that the reaſon of their marching no farther than Frederickſburg was their having received repeated requeſts from the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſquire, to return home, aſſuring them that the *peaceable* citizens of Williamſburg were under no apprehenſion of danger, either in their perſons or properties, that the public treaſury and records were perfectly ſafe, and that there was no neceſſity for their proceeding any farther, three of the other delegates appointed to the continental congreſs, the only civil power we know of in this great ſtruggle for liberty, being of the ſame opinion,

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that under ſuch circumſtances we approve the conduct of the ſaid officers and troops.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we cordially approve the conduct of our countryman, Captain Patrick Henry, and the other volunteers of Hanover county, who marched under him, in making repriſals on the King's property for the treſpaſs committed as aforeſaid; and that we are determined to hazard all the bleſſings of this life, rather than ſuffer the ſmalleſt injury offered to their perſons or eſtates, on this account, to paſs unrewarded with its equal puniſhment.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that it be recommended to the repreſentatives of this county, as the opinion of this committee, that they by no means agree to the repriſals, taken as aforeſaid, being returned.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit immediately a copy of the preceding reſolves to the printers of the Virginia and Pennſylvania Gazettes, to be publiſhed.

By order of the Committee,

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1.

General Putnam hath received a letter from one of the Indian nations near Canada, by which they teſtify their friendſhip for him, and for the glorious cauſe in which the American Patriots are engaged.

The town of Salem, and other parts of the county of Eſſex, were alarmed laſt Tueſday morning by the appearance, off Salem harbour, of 2 or 3 armed veſſels, ſuppoſed to be on ſome hoſtile deſign. A large body of men immediately aſſembled, but nothing extraordinary being attempted by the enemy, the people diſperſed, after taking ſome neceſſary meaſures for their future ſafety.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.

A number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, we learn, went a few days ago to Nantucket in whale boats, and took from thence 800 barrels of flour, the property of a merchant at Dartmouth, and which is ſuppoſed was intended to be ſmuggled into Boſton, for ſupplying the miniſterial army.

Laſt week the company of the train of artillery, lately raiſed here, all well accoutered, with four excellent field pieces, marched to join the American army near Boſton; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, as complete a body of men as any in the King's dominions.

The other companies raiſed here, and in the adjacent towns, as alſo ſeveral from the ſouth counties, all able-bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Several companies of the Connecticut forces have alſo paſſed through this town, to join their brethren.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordnance ſtores, were ſent from hence to the American camp a few days ſince.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 2.

Eight companies of Col. Parsons's regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town; four of the companies are already here.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

The Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire have voted 2000 Men to join the American Forces.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that City have resolved to raise 800 Men for the Defence of American Liberty; and that as soon as said Resolve was made public, three Companies were immediately inlisted, who have since marched for the Defence of the important Fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Last Week the 4th Regiment of Troops, raised by the Colony of Connecticut, under the Command of Col. Hinman, marched for their Station at Ticonderoga.

A Gentleman that left Boston about 6 Days ago, asserts for Fact, that he saw landed on the Long-Wharff at that Place, out of one Boat alone, no less than 64 dead Men, that had been killed by the Provincials at the late Attack at Noddle's and Hog-Islands, as mentioned in our last.

We hear that Markets are very high among the Windward Islands; and that the Spaniards have purchased all the Provisions that could be bought at St. Eustatia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

In CONGRESS, June 12, 1775.

AS the great Governor of the World, by his supreme and universal Providence, not only conducts the Course of Nature with unerring Wisdom and Rectitude, but frequently influences the Minds of Men to serve the wise and gracious Purposes of his providential Government; and it being at all Times our indispensible Duty devoutly to acknowledge his superintending Providence, especially in Times of impending Danger and public Calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable Justice, as well as to implore his merciful Interposition for our Deliverance:

This Congress therefore, considering the present critical, alarming, and calamitous State of these Colonies, do earnestly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th Day of JULY next, be observed by the Inhabitants of all the English Colonies on this Continent, as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may with united Hearts and Voices unfeignedly confess and deplore our many Sins, and offer up our joint Supplications to the all-wise, omnipotent, and merciful Disposer of all Events, humbly beseeching him to forgive our Iniquities, to remove our present Calamities, to avert those desolating Judgments with which we are threatened, and to bless our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and inspire him with Wisdom to discern and pursue the true Interest of all his Subjects, that a speedy End may be put to the civil Discord between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, without further Effusion of Blood, and that the British Nation may be influenced to regard the Things that belong to her peace, before they are hid from her Eyes; that these Colonies may be ever under the Care and Protection of a kind Providence, and be prospered in all their Interests; that the Divine Blessing may descend and rest upon all our civil Rulers, and upon the Representatives of the People in their several Assemblies and Conventions, that they may be directed to wise and effectual Measures for preserving the Union, and securing the just Rights and Privileges of the Colonies; that Virtue and true Religion may revive and flourish throughout our Land; and that America may soon behold a gracious Interposition of Heaven for the Redress of her many Grievances, the Restoration of her invaded Rights, a Reconciliation with the Parent State, on Terms constitutional and honourable to both; and that her civil and religious Privileges may be secured to the latest Posterity: And it is recommended to Christians of all Denominations to assemble for public Worship, and to abstain from servile Labour and Recreations on said Day. *By Order of the Congress,*

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true Copy, CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the oppressed INHABITANTS of CANADA.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

ALARMED by the Designs of an arbitrary Ministry to extirpate the Rights and Liberties of all America, a Sense of common Danger conspired with the Dictates of Humanity in urging us to call your Attention, by our late Address, to this very important Object.

Since the Conclusion of the late War, we have been happy in considering you as Fellow-sufferers with us. As we were both entitled by the Bounty of an indulgent Creator to Freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel Edicts of a despotic Administration to common Ruin, we perceived the Fate of the Protestant and Catholic Colonies to be strongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in resolving to be free, in rejecting with Disdain the Fetters of Slavery, however artfully polished.

We most sincerely condole with you on the Arrival of that Day, in the Course of which the Sun could not shine on a single Freeman in all your extensive Dominion. Be assured that your unmerited Degradation has engaged the most unfeigned Pity of your Sister Colonies; and we flatter ourselves you will not, by tamely bearing the Yoke, suffer that Pity to be supplanted by Contempt.

When hardy Attempts are made, to deprive Men of Rights bestowed by the Almighty,—when Avenues are cut through the most solemn Compacts for the Admission of Despotism,—when the plighted Faith of Government ceases to give Security to loyal and dutiful subjects,—and when the insidious Stratagems and Manœuvres of Peace become more terrible than the most sanguine Operations of War,—it is high Time for them to assert those Rights, and with honest Indignation oppose the Torrent of Oppression rushing in upon them.

By the Introduction of your present Form of Government, or rather Form of Tyranny, you and your Wives and your Children are made Slaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the Fruits of your Labour and Industry may be taken from you, whenever an avaricious Governor and a rapacious Council may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their Edicts, to be transported into foreign Countries, to fight Battles in which you have no Interest, and to spill your Blood in Conflicts, from which neither Honour or Emolument can be derived; nay, the Enjoyment of your very Religion, on the present System, depends on a Legislature, in which you have no Share, and over which you have no Controul, and your Priests are exposed to Expulsion, Banishment and Ruin, whenever their Wealth and Possessions furnish sufficient Temptation. They cannot be sure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the Throne; and should a wicked or a careless King concur with a wicked Ministry in extracting the Treasure and Strength of your Country, it is impossible to conceive to what Variety and to what Extremes of Wretchedness you may, under the present Establishment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waste your Lives in a Contest with us; should you, by a Compliance in this Instance, assent to your new Establishment, and a War break out with France, your Wealth and your Sons may be sent to perish in Expeditions against their Islands in the West-Indies.

It cannot be presumed that these Considerations will have no Weight with you, or that you are so lost to all Sense of Honour. We can never believe that the present Race of Canadians are so degenerated as to possess neither the Spirit, the Gallantry or the Courage of their Ancestors. You certainly will not permit the Infamy and Disgrace of such Pusillanimity to rest on your own Heads, and the Consequences of it on your Children for ever.

We for our Parts are determined to live free, or not at all, and are resolved that Posterity shall never reproach us with having brought Slaves into the World.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your Friends, not your Enemies; and be not imposed upon by those who may endeavour to create Animosities. The taking the Fort and military Stores at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and the armed Vessels on the Lake, was dictated by the great Law of Self-preservation; they were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that friendly Intercourse and Communication which has hitherto subsisted between you and us: We hope it has given you no Uneasiness, and you may rely on our Assurances, that these Colonies will pursue no Measures whatever, but such as Friendship and a Regard for our mutual Safety and Interest may suggest.

As our Concern for your Welfare entitles us to your Friendship, we presume you will not by doing us Injury, reduce us to the disagreeable Necessity of treating you as Enemies.

We yet entertain Hopes of your uniting with us in the Defence of our common Liberty, and there is yet Reason to believe, that should we join in imploring the Attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparallelled Oppressions of his American Subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious Ministry any longer to riot in the Ruins of the Rights of Mankind.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, was married JOSEPH SMITH, Esq; of Burlington, Treasurer of West New-Jersey, to Miss JAMES, the amiable and agreeable daughter of ABEL JAMES, Esq; of this city.

A Gentleman who came passenger with Capt. M'Culloch, has brought the Act of Parliament for restraining the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, which received the royal assent on the 13th of April, being the same as inserted in the Supplement, only that it is not to take effect till the *twentieth* instead of the *first* day of July.

We learn that there were 200 of the Regulars killed and wounded in the late engagement at Noddle Island, and only three of the Provincials wounded.

By vessels arrived at New-York from St. Eustatia and St. Kitts we learn, that they had received an account of the Lexington engagement, and that it had occasioned the greatest confusion and distress, through the most anxious apprehensions for the consequences to the islands.

Last Thursday morning the THREE BATTALIONS of this city and liberties, consisting of 1500 men, the artillery company of 150 (with two twelve, and four six pound brass field pieces, a troop of Light-horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and rifle-men, in the whole above TWO THOUSAND Men, marched to the Commons, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exercise, firings, and manœuvres, (with a dexterity scarcely to have been expected from such short practice) in the presence of the honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and several thousand spectators, among whom were a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 5.

WHEREAS the business of this Committee has been much obstructed and embarrassed, by necessary inquiries into the circumstances of goods imported here from other provinces:

RESOLVED therefore, That, for the future, whenever goods shall be imported into this province from any of the neighbouring colonies, the importer do produce a CERTIFICATE from the Chairman of the Committee from whence such goods are sent, signifying their IMPORTATION WITHIN THE RULES OF THE CONGRESS, or do produce a qualification taken before some Magistrate of the identity of such goods, of the time of their importation into this country, and vessel in which they were imported, in failure whereof no such goods be permitted to be landed or sold, within the limits of this city and liberties. *By order of the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.*

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

June 7. The Committee last evening having requested as many members as conveniently could to meet this day at the Coffee-House, to enquire concerning an information given, that Capt. Robert Torrans had imported and sold Irish linens, some time the first of May last, in direct violation of the Association of the Congress.

Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, in whose vessel Capt. Torrans sailed, gave the following affidavit made by the Captain:

On the fifth day of June, 1775, before the subscribing Justice, cometh Robert Torrans, master of the ship Duke of York, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, and maketh oath, on the Holy Gospels, and saith, that Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, of said city, merchant, was not privy to, nor interested in, any goods or merchandizes lately imported in said vessel from Ireland; and that Blair M'Clenaghan aforesaid was not privy to, nor aiding or assisting, nor consenting to the sale, landing or putting on shore at Philadelphia, or elsewhere in America, said goods or merchandize, so imported.

ROBERT TORRANS.

Taken and sworn before me, GEORGE BRYAN.

1st. *Resolved*, That Mr. M'Clenaghan appears to this Committee to be liable to no censure or suspicion with regard to the importation, landing or sale of goods in said vessel, and that he has done his duty in discharging Capt. Torrans from his employ.

2d. *Resolved*, That Messrs. Harbison and Dean call at Captain Torrans's lodgings, and enquire if he is in town, and request his attendance immediately.

3d. Messrs. Harbison and Dean report that Capt. Torrans has not been at his lodgings since yesterday morning.

4th. *Resolved*, That as Captain Torrans cannot now be found, the consideration of his conduct, and farther proceedings of the Committee thereon be deferred to next meeting of the Committee.

June 9. The Committee resumed the consideration of Captain Robert Torrans, late of the ship Duke of York.

Resolved unanimously, That Captain Torrans has wilfully and knowingly violated the Association of the Congress, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertise his conduct, agreeable to the eleventh Resolution of the Continental Congress.

In COMMITTEE, Chester County, June 6.

THE Committee met, pursuant to appointment, in the township of Charlestown, and proceeded to examine into the charge lodged against William Moore Esq; setting forth, that he was inimical to the liberties of America, *and that he had expressed a design to oppose the present Association. Mr. Moore being ill, was waited on by two of the Committee, with copies of the several charges exhibited against him; to which, after due consideration, he returned the following answer, viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

"*I have read the different charges against me, which have been laid before you, and am extremely sorry for any unguarded expression* therein contained *that may have dropped from me; for, believe me, that I have no interest but what is in America; I wish well to every individual in it, and pray that its Liberties may be preserved to the latest times.*——*I also further declare, that I have of* late *encouraged, and will continue to encourage, learning the military art, apprehending the time is not far distant when there may be occasion for it.*

"*I hope, Gentlemen, this will be satisfactory to you, I am now an old man, and cannot possibly entertain a thought but what is friendly to America, in which I am to leave my family and all that is dear to me, and the short time I have to live I wish to seek peace with all men. Witness my hand, this 6th of June,* 1775. WM. MOORE."

"To ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq; Chairman of the Committee of Chester County."

On motion, Resolved, nem. con. *That William Moore, Esq; has made a proper acknowledgment, and given a satisfactory answer to this Committee. Therefore,*

Ordered, *That this proceeding be published, to the end that Mr. Moore's person and property may remain free from injury on account of any thing that has heretofore been alledged against him, respecting public matters.*

By order of the Committee,

LEWIS GRONOW, Secr. pro tem.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Smithfield, in the county of Bucks, on the 28th of May last, and indented servant man, named WILLIAM WISTBURN; he is a short well set fellow, with dark curly hair, and has a remarkable uncommon motion with his eyes: Had on, when he went away, and old felt hat, light coloured jacket with metal buttons, tow trowsers, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive *Forty Shillings* reward, paid by

¶ JOSEPH HARVEY.

It is thought he will make for Morris-Town, in New-Jersey.

RUN away, May 20, 1775, from the subscriber, living in York-town, an Irish servant girl, named *Elizabeth Young*, of a dark complexion, low in stature, and has brown hair; she appears as if she was with child; she is a great smoaker of tobacco; had on, and took with her, one small striped blue and white linen short gown and petticoat, one pale blue worsted gown without sleeves, one fine shift half-worn, with robins and Dresden lace round the neck, 3 check aprons, two of them too long for her, one old black quilted petticoat, one pair blue yarn stockings, with some blue cotton in the feet, leather shoes lined with linen, yellow carved metal buckles, one single Kenting handkerchief flowered, one old calicoe short gown, and one white ditto, with pieces set under their arms. It is supposed she has gone with some fellow, and will pass for his wife. Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable expences, paid by WILLIAM WHITE. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

ON *Friday night last, the store of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. One piece bengal, 2 pieces calicoe, 1 piece cambrick, 1 piece lawn, 1 dozen mens hose, 2 pieces Irish linen, 2 pieces calimancoe, blue and black, 2 small remnants narrow persian, white and red, 6 pair thread hose, 1 dozen black worsted mitts, 1 dozen coloured ditto, 10 black Barcelona handkerchiefs, 2 packets lawn, 1 piece cambrick, 1 piece check, 1 piece cord durey, 1 piece durant, 2 dozen cotton hose, 2 remnants calicoe, containing 15 yards, 1 Barcelona handkerchief coloured, 10 yards English poplin flowered, 1 dozen shoe buckles, a white jean fustian coat, lined with linen cloth, the buttons covered with the same of the coat. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves, shall have Five Pounds upon conviction of him or either of them, and for the above described goods Five Pounds, or in proportion to the quantity of goods restored, paid by*

June 5, 1775. ‖ JOHN POTTER.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Loudoun county, and colony of Virginia, the 5th of February, 1775, a convict Welshman born, and brought up in London, named *Thomas Morgan*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, fresh coloured, yellow hair, sandy coloured beard, with a remarkable scar on his right arm, between the shoulder and elbow, proceeded from an issue hole, and likewise another sore on the right hip, aged about 25 years; had on, when he went away, an old light coloured jacket, an ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of long blue woollen trowsers, a pair of new mixed black and white stockings, a scolloped hat, bound with black velvet, a sleeveless old green coat, tarred with the ship. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM NICKOLS.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, a servant man, named *Richard Reynolds*, a Londoner, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a grey kersey coattee and waistcoat, leather breeches, check shirt, his shoes rather of the largest. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 10, 1775. JOHN BLACKLEDGE.

GOODS at the Mayor's Office, supposed to be STOLEN by a Woman, who calls herself by the Name of Margaret Caton,

A.

ONE pair of silver tea tongs, marked W. S; one beaver hat; one Barcelona handkerchief; one black velvet cloak; one China sugar bason; one China pint cup; one pillow case,

D.

marked I. S; one silver watch, maker's name Charles Clay, London, the outside case very much bruised.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the Hospital Lot, a black COW, branded on one Horn with the Word Hospital, with a Bull Calf, about 3 Weeks old. Any Person giving Information, so as they may be obtained again, shall receive the above Reward, or Two Dollars for the Cow only, to be paid by

June 12, 1775. JOHN SAXTON, at the Hospital.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at the corner of Second and Shippen-streets, in the District of Southwark, about 5 weeks ago, a small sized black MARE, with a long switch tail, had no brand that can be remembered; at the time the mare strayed away she had a lock upon her fore foot, and was unshod; the hair which falls down between her ears has been cut off short, to prevent its getting into her eyes. Whoever will bring the said mare to me, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. *June* 12, 1775. PATRICK CARR. ¶

[*Advertisements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the provinces or colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the ſame, of any goods or commodities whatſoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or other ſhips or veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice, or for his Majeſty's forces, forts or garriſons, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or reſtrain the lawful importation into any or either of the ſaid provinces or colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the *Britiſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, of any ſuch goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the ſaid provinces or colonies, or any or either of them.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhip or veſſel, being the property of the ſubjects of *Great-Britain*, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Sark*, *Alderney* or *Man*, ſhall be found, after the 20th day of *July*, 1775, carrying on any fiſhery, of what nature or kind ſoever, upon the Banks of *Newfoundland*, the coaſt of *Labrador*, or within the River or Gulph of *Saint Lawrence*, or upon the coaſt of *Cape-Breton*, or *Nova Scotia*, or any other part of the coaſt of *North-America*, or having on board materials for carrying on any ſuch fiſhery, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the fiſh, if any ſhall be found on board, ſhall be forfeited, unleſs the maſter, or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, do produce to the Commander of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, ſtationed for the protection and ſuperintendance of the *Britiſh* fiſheries in *America*, a certificate, under the hand and ſeal of the Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of the colonies or plantations of *Quebec*, *Newfoundland*, *Saint John*, *Nova Scotia*, *New-York*, *New-Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North-Carolina*, *South-Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Eaſt-Florida*, *Weſt-Florida*, *Bahamas* and *Bermudas*, ſetting forth, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel, expreſſing her name, and the name of her maſter, and deſcribing her built and burthen, hath fitted and cleared out from ſome one of the ſaid colonies or plantations, in order to proceed upon the ſaid fiſhery, and that ſhe actually and *bona fide* belongs to and is the whole and entire property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid colony or plantation; which certificates ſuch Governors, or Commanders in Chief reſpectively, are hereby authoriſed and required to grant.

And to the end that the foregoing prohibitions, reſtrictions and regulations, may be more effectually carried into execution, it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels of war, ſtationed and appointed for the regulation and protection of the *Britiſh* fiſhery upon the coaſts of *North-America*, or to and for the commanders of any other of his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels employed at ſea, and they and every of them are hereby required and enjoined to examine, ſearch, and viſit all ſhips and veſſels ſuſpected to be carrying on the ſaid fiſheries; and to ſeize, arreſt and proſecute, in manner herein-after directed, all and every ſuch ſhips and veſſels as ſhall be found to be carrying on the ſaid fiſheries, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, which ſhall not have on board the certificate herein-before required.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to impower any officer of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall be fitted and cleared out from any of the ſaid colonies and provinces before the firſt day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, for the whale fiſhery only, and which ſhall be found carrying on ſuch fiſhery within the limits aforeſaid, between the ſaid firſt day of *June* and the firſt day of *November*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and not carrying on, nor having on board any materials for carrying on, any other fiſhery.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained, reſpecting the fiſheries carried on by his Majeſty's ſubjects in *North-America*, ſhall affect, or be conſtrued to affect, any ſhip or veſſel, her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, furniture or fiſh on board, being the property of any of the inhabitants of the iſland of *Nantucket*, employed in the whale fiſhery only, if it ſhall appear by the papers on board, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel was fitted and cleared out from thence before the firſt day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, or if the maſter, or other perſon having the charge of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, ſhall produce a certificate, under the hand and ſeal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, ſetting forth, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel (expreſſing her name, and the name of her maſter, and deſcribing her built and burthen) is the whole and entire property of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the ſaid iſland of *Nantucket*, and was the property of one or more of them on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March*, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and that ſhe was cleared out with materials on board in order to proceed upon the whale fiſhery only; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained, reſpecting the fiſheries carried on by his Majeſty's ſubjects in *North-America*, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any ſhip or veſſel, being the property of any of the inhabitants of the townſhips of *Marſhfield* and *Scituate*, in the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, employed in or carrying on the mackarel, ſhad, and alewife fiſheries only, if the maſter, or other perſon having the charge of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, as aforeſaid, ſhall produce a certificate, under the hand and ſeal of the Governor, or Commander in Chief, of the province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, ſetting forth, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel, expreſſing her name, and the name of her maſter, and deſcribing her built and burthen) is the whole and entire property of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the ſaid townſhips of *Marſhfield* and *Scituate*, and was the property of one or more of them, on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March*, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, which certificate or certificates ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief is hereby authoriſed and required to grant.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the river which emptieth itſelf into *Paſſamacadie* or *Paſſamaquadi Bay*, on the weſtern ſide, and is commonly called and known by the name of *Saint Croix River*, be held and deemed, for all the purpoſes in this act contained, to be the boundary between the provinces of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *Nova-Scotia*.

And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, That the ſeveral prohibitions and reſtraints herein impoſed upon the trade and commerce, and fiſheries of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould be diſcontinued and ceaſe, ſo ſoon as the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Governor or Commander in Chief, and the majority of the council, in the provinces of *New-Hampſhire* and *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* reſpectively, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored within the ſaid provinces, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſame; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have been freely imported into the ſaid provinces, or either of them, from *Great-Britain*, and expoſed to ſale, without any let, hindrance or moleſtation, from or by reaſon of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obſtruct the ſame; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have in like manner been exported from the ſaid provinces, or either of them reſpectively, to *Great-Britain*, for and during the term of one calendar month preceding; that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of ſuch provinces reſpectively, by proclamation, under the ſeal of ſuch reſpective province, to notify the ſame to the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, and all others; and after ſuch proclamation, this act with reſpect to ſuch province, within which ſuch proclamation or proclamations have been iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe (except as herein after provided) and all officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and all other perſons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of ſuch proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay obedience to ſuch proclamation, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing and diſcharging all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares and merchandizes, into and out of ſuch reſpective province; and to permit and ſuffer any ſhips or veſſels to carry on the fiſheries within the limits herein before mentioned, in like manner as if this act had never been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be further enacted, That the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, ſhall and may, and he is hereby authoriſed and impowered, upon application for and on behalf of the colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence Plantation*, or either of them, by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to iſſue the like public notice or notices by proclamation within the ſaid colonies, or either of them, if it ſhall be proved to the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, by the teſtimony of the officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in each of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall be ſatisfied of the truth thereof, that the lawful trade between the ſaid colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence Plantation* and *Great-Britain*, is and hath been carried on in manner herein before mentioned within the ſaid colonies or either of them for the ſpace of one calendar month preceding the date of ſuch application; and from and after ſuch proclamation this act ſhall, with reſpect to ſuch colonies or either of them, be diſcontinued and ceaſe (except as herein after provided;) and all officers of the Cuſtoms in the ſaid colonies, and all others, are hereby required to pay obedience to ſuch public notice of the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief as aforeſaid, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties in admitting to entry, clearing and diſcharging all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares and merchandize, into and out of ſuch colony or colonies, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch proclamation or proclamations ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to diſcharge or ſuſpend any proceedings upon any ſeizure which ſhall have been made, or any proſecution which ſhall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act, before the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in any office whatſoever; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify any certificate, cocket or clearance, required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket or clearance, ſo counterfeited, eraſed, altered or falſified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Five Hundred Pounds, and ſuch certificate, cocket or clearance, ſhall be invalid and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two ſeveral acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty, entituled, *An act for granting certain duties in the* Britiſh *colonies and plantations in* America; *for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act paſſed in the ſixth year of the reign of his late Majeſty King* George *the Second, intituled,* An act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America; *for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King* Charles *the Second, intituled,* An act for the encouragement of the *Greenland* and *Eaſtland* trades, and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade; *and for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and* Great-Britain; and the other, paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entituled, *An act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the* Britiſh *colonies and plantations in* America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes by law.

Paſſed by his Majeſty on Friday, March 31, 1775.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,
Of the beſt Quality,
And alſo excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes.
TO BE HAD OF
ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-ſtreet, New-York. ¶

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by
JAMES KINNEAR,
At his Vendue-ſtore, the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,
A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongſt which are, Geneva in Caſes, Plain, Cherry and Raſberry Brandy; Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Anniſeed, Clove and Orange Water; alſo a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.
N. B. GOODS daily received for Sale at ſaid Store, and Part Caſh advanced, if required. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
THE Time of a SERVANT WOMAN, who is a good wet Nurſe, and likewiſe a good work Woman. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE Creditors of *Richard Stockton*, an inſolvent debtor, now confined in the goal of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, are deſired to meet at ſaid Court-houſe, on Thurſday, the 29th day of this inſtant June. to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) before two of the judges of the inferior court of ſaid county, why an aſſignment of the effects of the ſaid *Stockton* ſhould not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and his body releaſed from confinement. §

New-Caſtle, June 5, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of ſaid County, to wit. A certain *John Alexander*, who was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1694, as a runaway from a certain John Elder, of Lancaſter County, on the 7th of May laſt paſt. Alſo a certain Negroe Man, named *Will*, who belongs to Iſaac Thomas, of Cæcil County, Maryland, as he ſays. Their Maſters are deſired to come, in four Weeks from the Date, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.
STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in the county of Somerſet, townſhip of Barnard, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, on the 16th day of May laſt, a bright ſorrel half-blooded MARE, about 14½ hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots neat, is well built, lofty carriage, ſhod all round when taken away, without mark or brand, 4 years old this ſpring; it may be ſeen that one of her hind feet turns in more than the other. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner gets ſaid mare again, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and if the mare is got without the thief, and the owner gets her again, they ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL VAIL. ¶

A STRAY COW.
CAME to the plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough townſhip, about 7 or 8 miles from Philadelphia, up Schuylkill, near Nathan Levering's tavern, A RED COW, with a white face, and many more marks. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cow, is deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. *June* 3, 1775. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 24th of May laſt, a dark brown MARE, ſhod all round, has no marks, is very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER STUART. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Saturday, the 3d of June inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Young*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, of a good complexion, dark hair, ſomewhat round ſhouldered; had on, when he went away, a fly-coat, made of light coloured country coating, with white metal buttons, a crimſon velvet jacket, much faded, the back parts of red calimancoe, good buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, with carved yellow buckles, a wool hat, and country made linen ſhirt; he may probably change his name to that of *George Bryan*, and endeavour to paſs for a tallow chandler, being bred to that buſineſs in England. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN M'FARLAND. ¶

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN away from the ſubſcribers, on the 4th day of June, 1775, two ſervant men, the one belonging to George Brown, of the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, James Trapwell, *an Engliſhman, about 32 years of age, with ſtraight brown hair, of a pale complexion, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall pox; had on a dark brown broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat, a homeſpun ſhirt, good buckſkin breeches, and home made yarn ſtockings, about half-worn ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. The other a well-ſet Iriſhman, belonging to Samuel Bunting, junior, of Cheſterfield, in the province of New-Jerſey,* James Green, *about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, with brown curled hair, tied behind; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured coatee, ſtriped waiſtcoat, with the ſtripe round him, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, double ſoaled ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Dollars for either of them, from* GEORGE BROWN, *and*
SAMUEL BUNTING, *jun.* ¶
*** *The ſaid ſervants were ſhipmates, and came into Philadelphia near two years ago, they were often together, and were ſeen that day.*

STRAYED away, about the middle of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, a large pale red COW, part of the buſhy end of her tail cut off, one of her ears marked, but cannot tell which; I expect ſhe has calved ſome time ago. Whoever will bring the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, with reaſonable charges. *June* 7, 1775. JOHN FLOWER. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

The ACT of PARLIAMENT for reſtraining the Trade of all the Colonies, except Nantucket, Nova-Scotia, St. Lawrence, New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia.

WHEREAS by an Act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An act for the encouraging and encreaſing of ſhipping and navigation," and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament, which are now in force, it is amongſt other things enacted, That for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any Britiſh Plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other Britiſh plantation, or to ſome port in Great-Britain:

And whereas by ſeveral other acts of Parliament, which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, product, or manufacture of Europe (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the Madeiras and Azores, and Weſtern-Iſlands, and victuals and linen cloth from Ireland, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony territory, or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in Aſia, Africa, or America, but what ſhall be, *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence:

And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders which at this time prevail within the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and others his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are entitled:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of July, 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares or merchandize, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act, made in the 12th year of King Charles II. or any other act, being the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, in North-America, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great-Britain, or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares or merchandize, which that at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed or tranſported, from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, other than to Great-Britain or ſome of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares or merchandizes whatſoever, of the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies herein before mentioned, or which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped carried, conveyed or tranſported from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except to the kingdom of Great-Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be laid on ſhore there, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall have or take on board any goods as aforeſaid, in any or either of the Colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the Collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on board, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than 100 tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen, with condition that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, except ſome port or place within the kingdom of Great-Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh plantations in the Weſt-Indies; and that all other goods, wares, and merchandize, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands of the Weſt-Indies; and with further condition, to bring a certificate, in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in Great-Britain or Ireland reſpectively, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged, by proof upon oath, made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the Collector or other principal officer of the cuſtoms to whom ſuch bond or bonds ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver, under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecuring of her navigation, a certificate that ſuch bond or bonds, hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any of the Colonies in this act before-mentioned, before ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be forfeited. And if any goods, ſo laden as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any other port or place contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſuch ſort of goods bear in the colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted for, by any Admiral, chief commander or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, in the manner herein after directed.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of September, 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, imported directly from hence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid Colonies herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any Admiral, chief commander or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid Colonies before mentioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof (except as before excepted) for which the maſter or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance from the Collector or proper officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, certifying that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel in ſome part of Great-Britain; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the ſame, of any goods or commodities whatſoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or other ſhips or veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice, or for his Majeſty's forces, forts or garriſons, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or reſtrain the lawful importation into any or either of the ſaid colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, of any ſuch goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them.

And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, that the ſeveral prohibitions and reſtraints herein before enacted, ſhould be diſcontinued and ceaſe ſo ſoon as the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſaid colonies: Be it enacted therefore by the authority aforeſaid, that whenever it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Governor or Commander in Chief, and the majority of the Council, of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored within the ſaid colonies, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſame, and that goods, wares and merchandize, have been freely imported into the ſaid colonies, or either of them, from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, and expoſed to ſale without any lett, hindrance or moleſtation, from or by reaſon of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obſtruct the ſame; and that goods, wares and merchandize, have, in like manner, been exported from the ſaid Colonies, or either of them reſpectively, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, for and during the term of one kalender month preceding; that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council of ſuch Colonies reſpectively, by proclamation, under the ſeal of ſuch reſpective Colony, to notify the ſame to the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, and all others; and after ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch Colony within which ſuch proclamation or proclamations have been iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe, (except as herein provided) and all officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and all other perſons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of ſuch proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay obedience to ſuch proclamation, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing and diſcharging all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares and merchandize, into and out of ſuch reſpective Colony, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch proclamation ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to ſuſpend any proceedings upon any ſeizure which ſhall have been made, or any proſecution which ſhall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act before the iſſuing ſuch proclamation or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500 l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in any office whatſoever; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify any certificate, cocket or clearance, required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, cocket or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket or clearance ſo counterfeited, eraſed or falſified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of 500l. and ſuch certificate, cocket or clearance, ſhall be invalid and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in the like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by an act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for or recovered, divided, paid or applied, by two ſeveral acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, entituled, an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act paſſed in the 6th year of his late Majeſty King George the Second, entituled, an act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar Colonies in America; for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, for explaining an act made in the 25th year of the reign of King Charles II. intituled, an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland traders, and for the better ſecuring the Plantation trade, for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports, and for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great-Britain; and the other paſſed in the 8th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entituled, an act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, of if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes at law.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,
At Mr. PENN's Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of June,

PART of the Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Upholſtery, Cabinet-maker's Work and Kitchen Furniture. The Goods may be viewed from the Day Week preceding the Sale.

The Carriages and Horſes to be diſpoſed of by private Contract, at any Time, as Purchaſers may offer. ¶

LOST,
In the Crowd, before the Goal Door, laſt Wedneſday Evening,

A Red Morocco Leather Lady's Pocket-Book, with a Silver Claſp, containing ſeveral Papers, and among them one or more Letters, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Papers to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked. No further Reward will be offered. *May* 26, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be ſeen at Joſeph Vandergrift's new Livery-Stable, near the Dock,

A LIKELY DARK BROWN HORSE, with a Star in his Forehead, 5 Years old, 16 Hands high, a light natural Trotter, and, if ſuitably matched, would make an excellent Pair for a Carriage. Further Particulars, if neceſſary, may be known, by enquiring of the Groom at ſaid Stable. ¶ *May* 29.

A FEW Bales of COTTON and FLAX; Indigo; Madder; ſapped and unſapped Logwood; Braziletto; Fuſtick; ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas; Brimſtone; Lump, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate; Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon; Writing and Shop Paper, and Paſteboards; Glue; Bottling Corks; Carolina Pink; Engliſh, Rag and Crumb-cree-Scythe Stones; and divers other Articles,

TO BE SOLD BY
BENEDICT DORSEY,
In THIRD-STREET, nearly oppoſite the WORK-HOUSE. ¶

COTTON in Bags; Excellent Florence Oil in Chefts; Pepper in Bales; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; French Indigo; Weſton's Snuff; Geneva in Caſes; London Porter in Bottles; Choice old Antigua Rum, at 7/6 per Gallon; with every other Article common to the Wet Good Buſineſs,

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Garrigues, junior, & Co.
At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, the third door above the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia. ¶

All Sorts of Military Articles,
Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by

WOLERE MING,
In MARKET-STREET, about 10 Doors above the GOAL,
Where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Eaſton, May 26, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at 9 o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Derrick Van Vleet, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
AN *ENGLISH* BULL,
IN VERY GOOD ORDER, YOUNG, his colour red, and ſuppoſed to weigh Nine Hundred Weight. Enquire of WILLIAM FRIBY, at ROBERT KENNEDY's, the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

A GENTLEMAN, who ſerved as Officer all laſt War in the King of Pruſſia's Army, offers his Service to the Province of Pennſylvania. The Men that will be entruſted to his Care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary Manœuvres, eſpecially quick Firing, even without a Rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable Cartridges, beſides the Art of advancing and retiring properly, and laſtly how to avoid all Confuſion in an Engagement. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from buying or taking an Aſſignment of three Notes, under the Hand and Seal of me, the ſubſcriber, two for Four Pounds each, and one for Three Pounds, all dated May 28, and given to a certain Jonathan Coates, late of Millcreek, in Lancaſter county, who has abſconded the Parts, for as the ſubſcriber has Accounts againſt them, he intends to diſpute Payment of the Bonds by Law.

¶ JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Imported, and to be ſold by

HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Zebulon Rudolph, deceaſed,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels; JAMAICA SPIRITS, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; WEST-INDIA RUM; Virginia Hemp, and a Parcel ſalted dry Cow Hides, juſt imported. †6w.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1775.

TURNED out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, at Point-no-Point, about three weeks ago, a bay HORSE, riſing five years old, with a black mane and tail; had no ſtar in the forehead, nor brand mark, nor ſhoes on. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS LEE. ¶

WENT ASTRAY from the Commons of this City, on the 21ſt Inſtant, A dark brown MILCH COW, of a middling Size, her Horns of a common Height, and has a Slit in her left Ear. Whoever brings ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, living in Elfrith's Alley, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, from ¶

Philad. May 29, 1775. ESTHER MYER.

IF *Joſeph Cameron*, who came from Ireland into this Province, and followed Peddling about 10 or 12 Years paſt, then went back, and returned here again, and is ſuppoſed to be in America, be alive, and will give Notice where he doth at preſent reſide to the Printers hereof, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or if any perſon will be pleaſed to give any intelligence of the ſaid Cameron, it will be taken very kindly. ¶

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hellom townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Murphey*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, and pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a light coloured working jacket, two pair of trowſers, one pair ſtriped with blue and white, and the other was of tow linen, a new wool hat, broadcloth coat, and buckſkin breeches. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

VALENTINE LEIBHEART.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail, a likely young fellow, named *Michael Dougherty*, about 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ragged light coloured jacket, and a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, narrow made. Any perſon that takes up ſaid *Dougherty*, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſaid 40s. from DANIEL CLEATON.

It is ſuppoſed they will change their names and make towards ſome ſea port, as they went off together. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, gave a Promiſſory Note to one *Andrew M'Cormack*, late of Philadelphia, bearing date May 1774, for the ſum of Nine Pounds, payable laſt October, for a certain ſervant man; and he not being found, according to bargain, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I have not received value from ſaid *M'Cormack*, and will pay no part of ſaid Note, without being compelled thereto by law. SAMUEL M'CREARY. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 24th of April, in the night, a bay HORSE, full 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 4 years old, no brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane trimmed cloſe on the near ſide and under the collar, has a ſhort neck and a brown liſt along his back, one hind foot white; was in good order when ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶4w. ANN PARKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, TWO MARES, one a bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, paces, trots, and canters well, and has a remarkable trick of kicking, if the perſon riding touches her on the rump, about 7 years old; the other a roan, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters, about 14 hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS on conviction, or THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by

¶5w. JONATHAN POTTS.

Lower-Croſs-Roads, Harford County, Maryland, May 22, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named *William Ducy*, by trade a Breeches-maker, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with the brogue, being from the Weſt of Ireland; appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a runaway, having a new blue broadcloth coat, bound with tape, and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt and a piece of fine country made linen, partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, and a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dogſkin pumps with the laps bound with white leather, and odd ſhoe buckles, with a good Iriſh Caroline hat, cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward from

JACOB LEMMON.

*** He can write, and has a forged paſs, and intends for General Gage. †

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John M'Donald*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair and complexion, and has two moles on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a half worn black coat wove twilled, a cloth coloured jacket, double breaſted, the lower parts much worn, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, having a piece of another hat ſewed in the crown, and is lined with white linen, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings on; he ſerved part of his time with a certain James Moorhead, in Mountjoy townſhip, and has been in Lancaſter and Cheſter goals. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 23, 1775. † WILLIAM GLENN.

WAS committed to my Cuſtody, on the 21ſt inſtant, a Servant Lad, named *John Coffe*, about 18 Years of Age, an Iron Collar on his Neck, and he ſays he is a Servant to James Brown, in Lancaſter County. His Maſter is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away, in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be diſcharged, paying his Fees.

Cheſter, May 29, 1775. JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, May 29, 1775.

NOW in the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. *Thomas Donogho*, about 22 years of age; had on, when committed, a brown coat and ſwanſkin jacket, a wool hat, and buckſkin breeches; who ſays he belongs to Captain Johnſton, of Cheſter-town, in Maryland. Alſo *William Philiſton*, who is advertiſed by Joſeph White, in Bucks county, near New-town. Likewiſe *Francis May*, who was advertiſed by John Page and John Bradſhaw. Their maſters are deſired to come, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by

¶4W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

May 18, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-town townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay HORSE, four years old, with a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WILLIAMSON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ENOCH DAVIS, on the ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black and white COW, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1775. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

A MAN of ſmall ſtature, with ſhort black hair, a pale ſickly countenance, dreſſed in a ſuit of clothes of brown cloth, with a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, he is an Iriſhman, called himſelf the mate of a veſſel belonging to Baltimore-town, in Maryland, hired a horſe of me, the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, for two days, with pretence to go to his brother's, who (he ſaid) lived near the ſorrel horſe, on Lancaſter road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia; but as the man has not ſince been heard of, there is reaſon to believe his intentions have been diſhoneſt, and calculated to defraud me. The horſe is very large, red roan, with a very thick mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, paces altogether, is cat-hammed, and has 3 or 4 ſaddle-ſpots on his back, one of them on the near ſide by the ſhoulder is a large one, he is about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod all round; he had a ſaddle and bridle. Now, if any perſon will ſecure the horſe, or give ſuch information as to enable me to get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

LEONARD LESHART, in Market-ſtreet,

May 27, 1775. oppoſite the Widow Maſters's. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, 5 or 6 years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or Fifty Shillings for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 30, 1775. HENRY DIXSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Dunmead*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, fair complexion, light curled hair, lively grey eyes, a ſcar under the left one, has a Roman noſe, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, and took with him, a beaver hat pretty much worn, alſo an old felt one, a lead coloured kerſey coatee, and jacket of the ſame colour though not kerſey, breeches of the ſame, patched, alſo a pair of trowſers, patched, two Ruſſia duck ſhirts, yarn ſtockings two colours, and a pair of half-boots. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. It is likely he may change his name, perhaps his clothes: All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal, or take him off. *May* 28, 1775. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Strawberry-alley, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Warren*, by trade a taylor, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, and dark brown hair, very ſtreight; had on a pretty good beaver hat, a bluſh coloured Wilton coat, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, black jean breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is fond of liquor, and when drunk exceedingly ſilly. Alſo ran away, about two years ago, a ſervant man, named *Hugh M'Daniel*, about 30 years old, born in this country, and brought up to huſbandry; he is a well built, ſtrong, hearty looking fellow, with dark brown or black buſhy hair, and ſpeaks remarkably mild and ſmooth; he has a wife and children, which, it is ſuppoſed are with him, and it is ſaid he was laſt winter at a place called Pump-town, in Morris county, New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS HARRISON.

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 29, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of February laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Buckley*, but will probably change his name, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair, down look, his dreſs cannot be deſcribed, as he has been ſo long abſent; he pretends to be a weaver and net-maker, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by Mr. CHARLES RISK, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or by ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named *John M'Gregor*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, one coatee and one waiſtcoat, of leadiſh coloured cloth, lined with flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

N. B. Said ſervant ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has the ſixth toe ſprouting out of the left foot. ¶

Philadelphia, May 22, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a German ſervant man, a native of the county of Runckeln; he is 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark coloured ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat of good cloth, ſtriped ſummer jacket, fleſh coloured cloth breeches, linen ſtockings, good ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and caſtor hat; he is eaſily frightened when ſpoke to, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if taken more than 30 miles from this city, paid by REINHARD CAHMER, Brewer, in Brewer's-alley, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Richard Bourk*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black curled buſhy hair, ſtoop ſhouldered when walking, ſpeaks ſome words with the brogue; had on, and took with him, a new worſted jacket, purple and white coloured, with apple-tree buttons, under lincey ditto, with ſtrings, a wool hat, part worn, homeſpun ſhirts, tow trowſers, old leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes almoſt new, with yellow metal buckles. Any perſon bringing him home, or ſecuring him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DIDYMUS LEWIS.

☞ *It is ſuppoſed he will make to ſome veſſel, for he intimated he was bred to the ſea for ſome time. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.* April 29, 1775. ¶

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his Store, at No. 4, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in Market-ſtreet, HATH FOR SALE,

A VERY large Aſſortment of WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY, which he is ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, very low, and is determined to continue the ſame to the End of his Sales, and he kindly thanks his good Friends and the Public for their paſt Favours, and hopes for a Continuance of them, as they may depend on him doing every Thing in his Power to merit their Eſteem.

He hath a large Quantity of Boſton SHOES for Sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS, who underſtand ſaid Buſineſs, will have good Wages given them, by applying to THOMAS PALMER, Gunſmith, the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia. N. B. Likewiſe wanted, a well diſpoſed LAD, as an Apprentice, about 14 or 15 Years of Age. ¶

To be DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an active induſtrious Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who underſtands both Town and Country Buſineſs, and has about two Years and an Half to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Tbetf.*

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST, on Wedneſday, the 19th of April laſt, on the road leading from John Pennock's mill, to David Harlin's ſaw-mill, A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, or Surgeon's Pouch of Inſtruments, covered with a caſe of blue ſilk damaſk. Whoever has found ſaid Inſtruments, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS ALLISON, junior. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, by bill, bond, or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or elſe he will be obliged to take a method to get it that will not be agreeable to them or himſelf; therefore he will be obliged to all perſons that will pay him, without putting him to that trouble. *Philadelphia, May* 1, 1775. §

WILLIAM SHEPARD begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY-STABLE, in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; the ſituation of which is very airy and pleaſant, the ſtalls are large and roomy, and divided in the neweſt and moſt approved manner, with an airhole for each horſe, the ſtable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for ſhowing horſes that are for ſale. The ſaid Shepard is provided with the beſt of hay and oats, and every other article for that buſineſs; the public may be aſſured that ſtrict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their conveniency and accommodation; he acknowledges himſelf much obliged to thoſe who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for the public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by, their friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewiſe hath horſes and chairs to lett, and a light pleaſure waggon, and good paſture for horſes. ¶

To COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſeat, in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, oppoſite Philadelphia,

YOUNG VALIANT,

At Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt.

VALIANT is a jet black, riſing 4 years old, 15½ hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges ſuitable to get good ſtock for the draft or ſaddle. He was got by that noted Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Col. Francis, from Lincolnſhire (Old England.) Any perſons that ſend their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good paſture at 2ſ6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The Engliſh Dray Horſe imported by Colonel Francis, was advertiſed to be kept at the ſubſcriber's, but for ſome reaſons was let go to Cheſter county, upon Brandywine. In order that the Public ſhould not be diſappointed, he informs them of this. Thoſe Mares that miſſed being with foal by the old horſe laſt ſeaſon, ſhall have the enſuing ſeaſon of the Colt, for Ten Shillings caſh.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the night of the 24th of April, 1775, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Bailey*, a ſhort well ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, black hair, full faced; had on an old narrow brimmed hat, tow ſhirt, lightiſh cloth jacket, with old breeches, near the ſame colour of the jacket, old black ſtockings, middling good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; took with him a falling axe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH NEIDE. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Grafflin, late of the city of Philadelphia, taylor, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to CONRAD LENTNER, *adminiſtrator, and* EVE GRAFFLIN, *adminiſtratrix.* ¶ *May* 9, 1775.

THOMAS GOUCHER, CUTLER,

At the Sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and next to the Indian Queen Tavern, Philadelphia,

HATH Eighty DOZEN of Graſs, Cradling, and Briar SCYTHES, made with Care, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates; alſo a Quantity of SICKLES. He underſtands making all Kinds of Edge Tools, and all Sorts of Hoes: likewiſe makes Iron-work for Griſt-mills, Saw-mills, and the Weſt-Indies; and Smiths Bellows. 8 w.

FOR THE ENSUING HARVEST.

SEVENTY DOZEN of SICKLES, warranted equally good to any in America, are ready for SALE, at the loweſt Rates, at the Subſcriber's Shop, in Fifth-ſtreet, about Halfway between Market and Arch-ſtreets, oppoſite the Church Burying-ground.

¶ JACOB ECKFELT.

June 21, 1775. NUMB. 2426.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt PUBLISHED, *and to be* SOLD *by*
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Black-horſe-alley,

SENTIMENTS of a FOREIGNER,
On the DISPUTES of
GREAT-BRITAIN with AMERICA:
Tranſlated from the FRENCH.

Venit ſumma dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRG.

Great-Britain's unhappy diſputes with the Engliſh American colonies claim and engage a large ſhare of the public attention. The queſtion ſeems to be, whether immenſe numbers of Engliſh ſubjects, living in remote regions, who have hitherto participated of the bleſſings of the Engliſh Conſtitution, to which they are indiſputably entitled, ſhould be taxed by any man, or what is the ſame thing any body of men, with reſpect to whom they have no right of election, no power of controul? This queſtion hath been long agitated within the walls of the Senate-houſe, and without doors; in a variety of ſhapes; on a variety of grounds; with great acuteneſs and no little acrimony on all hands. A conteſt ſo important in its nature, ſo deciſive in its conſequences, muſt naturally warm, or even inflame the minds of thoſe who are intereſted in its fate. Every ſubject of the Britiſh empire who thinks, or who feels, muſt take a ſide. At ſuch a criſis, it cannot be impertinent to lay before the public the ſentiments of a diſpaſſionate foreigner, on the ſubject. Of no party, he may be admitted as a fair umpire; and if qualified in other reſpects, if poſſeſſed of adequate abilities and information, his deciſion muſt have weight.

This little valuable work is attributed to the Abbé Reynel; to whoſe authority a kind of ſanction has been given, by its being quoted, as to a certain point (if the news-papers are to be credited) by a noble Lord in high office. It would be hard then to deny its weight in other matters equally within his competency. But authority is a dangerous thing; truth needs not, diſdains its protection; its wings ſerve but to ſhelter error. Let principles, let facts, let argument ſpeak.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Stock in Trade of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of Grocery; likewiſe the well-accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be LETT, at the Corner of Vine and Fourth-ſtreets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms, enquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of GEORGE MORGAN, at the Corner of Elm and Third-ſtreets, or of the Subſcriber, at the Corner of Spruce and Second-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their Accompts for Adjuſtment, to JOHN MORGAN, Executor. 6*W.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* SERVANT BOY, active, healthy and ſtrong, has about ſeven Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*, On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,

Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

JAMES CLARK, DYER in general,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is removed from Kenſington to Carpenter's wharff, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he dyes ſilk garments and ſkaine ſilk all manner of colours, and dreſſes them properly ſcours, dyes and dreſſes mens cloaths, broad and narrow; cloths, ſhalloons, durants, &c. dyed buff, wine, and every other colour they will admit of; jeans, fuſtians, worſted, and woollen ſtuffs, dyed all manner of colours, and properly dreſſed; ſilk gauze, and gauze flowered with cotton, dyed black and dreſſed; linen and cotton yarn dyed blue and every other colour. The undertaker hath been long in the practice of dying cotton and linen yarn blue for manufacturers, he flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to his employers; as he dyes his blue with real indigo, his cuſtomers may depend upon the colours ſtanding. Good allowance given to manufacturers, and thoſe that ſell.---Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered and ſpeedily returned.

N. B. He propoſes to dye black every Friday, and his cuſtomers may depend upon their work the week following. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named *Jonathan Allen*, born in Scotland, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, full ſmooth face, ſhort brown curled hair, a large ſcar on his upper lip, a caſt with his right eye when he talks, a little ſtoop ſhouldered; he is a middling good ſcholar, and hath ſome Latin; had on, and took with him, two flax ſhirts, one new, not whitened, the other an old white ditto, pretty much patched, a rough cloth coatee, not lined, a ſcolloped fur hat, half-worn, ſtrong ſhoes, newly ſoaled, tied with ſtrings, two pair of tow trowſers; it is thought he intends for Philadelphia, and to get on board a veſſel. Any perſon taking up ſaid runaway, and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM DARLINGTON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off, at their peril. *June* 11, 1775. ¶

THERE is in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cheſtnut-Hill, a STRAY light brown COW, with a white face and belly, a black ſpot round the left eye and a ſlit in her left ear, and has a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June, 1775. ‖ JOHN BIDDIS.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain Price, arrived here from London, and the Captains Follett, from Topſham, and Thomſon, from Cork, both arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

MADRID, March 28.

LETTERS from Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, and Malaga, mention, that they employ all poſſible diligence in preparing great armaments, which are to be in readineſs by the 15th of April, for a ſecret expedition.

April 2. Accounts are this day received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dey of Algiers, for not aſſiſting him (as the declaration ſets forth) by attacking Oran according to promiſe.

Warſaw, April 8. The Pruſſian troops have again begun to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral places belonging to our Republic; and near Auguſtow in Lithuania, the peaſants are forced to cut down a wood for a large Pruſſian camp which was marked there. The Auſtrian troops, on the other hand, have received orders to take poſſeſſion of the Waywodyhoods of Cracow and Sandomier, which violent proceedings of theſe Courts have given riſe to Count Poninſki, the Marſhal of the Dyet, to make a motion that the whole Dyet ſhall petition the King, "that if in caſe his Majeſty can think of any remedy to ſave the mother country from ſlavery and ruin, he may be pleaſed to propoſe it to the Dyet, who oblige themſelves to ſtand on the King's ſide at the riſque of their lives and fortunes." The motion was carried, and we are all curious to know the King's anſwer.

From Madrid we learn, that orders have been iſſued for a general armament, and that orders were given at the Victualling-Office for 40,000 quintals of biſcuit to be ready towards the latter end of this month.

Hanover, April 3. It is ſaid, that the reigning Duke of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz is going to reſign the government to his brother Prince Charles, who will go to ſettle at Strelitz with his conſort and houſhold.

LONDON, *April* 11.

Ships of force, proper for a navy, will be prohibited being built in any Britiſh ports for foreign powers, under very high penalties,

The French Court has given the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of not interfering in the diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies. *Opiates have often an evil tendency.*

The wharffs and keys about the Cuſtom-houſe are loaded with all kinds of merchandize (marked Army) which are going in the tranſports to Boſton. One houſe in the Boſton trade ſhips 20,000l. in this manner, and it is ſaid to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

April 14. The Spaniards have lately formed a ſettlement on the iſland of Tinian, between Manilla and Acapulco, in the Pacific ocean, on which they have built ſome works, and formed a garriſon. The frequent expeditions to the South Seas have been the cauſe thereof.

April 15. A great quantity of ammunition is ordered to be ſhipped from hence, and from Ireland, for Boſton immediately.

A ſtop is ordered to be put to the exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland to any part of the Mediterranean, except on government account.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga, to his friend at Briſtol, dated the 10th of March, 1775.

"The laſt poſt from Cadiz brought us accounts of 40 veſſels, of different nations, being embargoed there, by an order from court: They are to take in all kinds of military ſtores, troops, &c. their deſtination is kept a ſecret.—All the ſhips of war in ſaid harbour are likewiſe fitting out: The St. Genaro, a 74 gun ſhip, is now in our Mole unloading bombs, cannon, balls, and other things. What all theſe great preparations are for, time only will inform us: It is whiſpered that they are for Naples, as the Emperor ſeems to threaten an invaſion there: Others ſay they are deſtined for ſome part of the Barbary coaſt. God grant them ſucceſs.

Since writing the aforeſaid, an order has been juſt iſſued to embargo all the empty veſſels in this Mole, which are about 14 in number, by which you may judge there is ſomething of importance in agitation.

April 18. It is aſſerted the Miniſtry have received ſome intelligence of an unpleaſing nature from America, by the way of France.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman of rank at Paris mentions, that by a veſſel from the coaſt of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people deſcended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the banks of the river Gambia, and have committed ſeveral hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, who they aſſert have no pretenſions to the gold coaſt, it being part of the territotries of their forefathers. The above people, ſays this account, are exceeding powerful, and rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the profits made by the gold, ivory, and ſlave trade, from which, and their unexcelled bravery, it is imagined they will be very troubleſome to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid Lord North has it in contemplation to diſſolve the South-Sea Company, and to throw their ſavings, amounting to near a million of money, into the ſinking fund, and apply it to the ſervice of the current year. The above ſavings have ariſen entirely from the exorbitant charge of 500l. for each million of the funds managed by the South-Sea Company, which may very honourably be applied to the public uſe.

The Parliament we are aſſured will riſe the 18th of May, and not on the 2d of June, as was at firſt expected.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that excluſive of the men of war now building at the Havannah, 15 row-gallies, capable of mounting 14 ſwivel guns each, are on the ſtocks, and will be ſoon ready for ſervice

April 21. The occaſion of the Commander in Chief in a neighbouring kingdom having reſigned his employment, we hear, was owing to ſome military etiquittes that have been for ſome time in diſpute between the Viceroy and the General Officer.

A report was current yeſterday in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that advice was received from Madrid that the Secretary to the Spaniſh Miniſter of State had been taken into cuſtody and his papers ſeized. The nature of his offence remains a ſecret.

With a ſpirit becoming the zeal of Engliſhmen, the Merchants of London have ſtood forward to complain of the outrage committed by the Miniſter and his Minions againſt America.—Jealous of their honour as Traders, of their rights as Britons, they have laid a detail of their grievances at the foot of the Throne. It matters not, in reſpect of that duty which they owe to themſelves, and which they owe to poſterity, whether the Sovereign give ear to their remonſtrance, or whether he redreſſes their wrongs.—The gradation from the people to the throne ſhould always be preſerved with regularity, becauſe the retreat is a concern highly momentous to the welfare of the kingdom.—The firſt appeal is to ourſelves; if we are juſtified in our opinion, the next to the Chief Magiſtrate; but if he refuſes to remove the thorn which ſtung, the laſt appeal is to God. With this foreſight the Merchants of London have approached their King, with this foreſight every man in the kingdom ſhould join in the complaint.

The preſent ſtate of affairs in England is at an alarming criſis: The ſcale of power hangs in a doubtful ſituation; and though Bribery is able to command a majority among the Repreſentatives of the people, yet that people plainly perceive their ſentiments are not adopted. A ſeries of oppreſſion in the ſyſtematical conduct of a King, like a ſeries of ill luck at play, will ſour the ſweeteſt temper. In ſuch a caſe, reſentment and deſpair operate alike, and the loſing party, if there be the leaſt cauſe for ſuſpicion of foul play, will throw up the game in anger, and demand ſatisfaction for the wrongs which have been practiſed. Sometimes ſuch quarrels are prevented by the interpoſition of a friend; but, if either of the parties remain obſtinate, force to force is oppoſed, and all the horrors of a civil conteſt enſue.—Whether we have reaſon to dread, from the preſent proſpect, that the day of evil approaches, or whether we are juſtified in imagining that the conduct of the King and his Miniſters is ſo uniformly upright as to pleaſe the majority of his ſubjects, the public are left to judge. There is no occaſion to recapitulate what has paſſed, by entering into particulars. Our memory is not ſo bad, but we can recollect the injuries which the Conſtitution has ſuffered ſince his preſent Majeſty came to the Throne. It is that which is yet to come that we now ſhould look into. The womb of futurity, as far as human knowledge will admit, ſhould be examined; and if any great event is near at hand, which may diſturb our tranquility, every means ſhould be uſed to prevent its birth, and render the approaching evil abortive. If, therefore, you have any regard for yourſelves, or your country, as Engliſhmen, if you wiſh to ſtrengthen the cauſe of liberty and juſtice, you will appoint general meetings to diſcuſs and frame applications to the Throne in behalf of America, which is, in fact, in behalf of yourſelves. UNANIMITY will enſure ſucceſs.

Two ſloops of war are ordered to be in conſtant readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, which are intended as advice boats to carry diſpatches to and from America.

April 22. It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that the Iriſh Parliament will be diſſolved ſome time next month.

By a ſhip arrived in the river from the Spaniſh coaſt, we have an account that a French ſquadron was ſeen lately cruizing off the mouth of the Bay of Biſcay.

Thurſday a ſhip arrived from New-York with a very ſhort paſſage. As it is ſuppoſed the letters by her convey intelligence that our *bleſſed Miniſters* wiſh to keep from the public as long as poſſible, every one of them have been detained; not even the Captain's advice of his arrival has been delivered to the Merchants to whom ſhe is conſigned.

The demolition of Somerſet Houſe is ſettled by the Junto, and North, the *Cabinet Runner*, has received orders to carry the buſineſs through the Houſe of Commons. The whole is an infamous job. The Crown will be complimented with *Sixty Thouſand* pounds, and the public will be put to a moſt enormous expence, at leaſt *Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, for erecting public offices and barracks for the ſoldiery. This is another inſtance of Scotch œconomy and miniſterial honeſty! The ſpits in the King's kitchen are ſuffered to ruſt, whilſt the profligate profuſion of government is ſuch, that the pockets of the people are daily picked by the means of ſome villainous job.

The Tories and Jacobites, who make no ſecret of their hatred of the Brunſwick family, have lately ſhewn their diſlike of the Queen; ſhe is too amiable in the eyes of the people to be endured with pleaſure by the cabal who miſlead her royal conſort; her Majeſty is made to prefer Buckingham to Somerſet houſe, and thus a moſt iniquitous job, tending to plunder the public of a conſiderable ſum of money, will be attributed ſolely to her predilection! In this however the people ſhould be undeceived; although her Majeſty may have entertained a preference for Buckingham Houſe, yet is ſhe by no means appriſed of the advantage Miniſtry mean to reap from that preference; ſhe knows not, that under the maſk of complying with her taſte, the Crown (that is, the Junto) will pocket 60,000l. and at a time when we are threatened with every ſpecies of national diſtreſs reſulting from ruined commerce and bankrupt funds, the public will be taxed to raiſe 500,000l. to defray the charges of building barracks and offices for ſoldiers and placemen. Let truth but whiſper this in her Majeſty's ear, and ſhe will not ſuffer her name to be proſtituted as a ſanction for the ſcandalous job.

If barracks ſhould be built on the ſpot whereon Somerſet-Houſe now ſtands, they will be exceedingly convenient for the embarkation of the troops, who, in caſe the people ſhould ever dare to murmur, may be tranſported by water in detached parties to either the City of London or Weſtminſter, to quell all inſurrections, by cutting the throats of the inhabitants.

They write from Toulon, that an order of Court had been received for fitting out ſeveral large prames, two deckers, built during the late war; and, it was ſaid, they were intended on ſome expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

April 24. The Queen's brother, we hear, is going to Hanover to tranſact ſome buſineſs relative to the Queen of Denmark, which done, he intends paying a viſit to the court of France, and being preſent at the coronation.

The multiplicity of buſineſs that has been cut out by the Americans for Lord North, for theſe laſt ſix months, has given occaſion for many ſuperficial politicians to prate apace. They ſay, that while his attention is taken up in diſtreſſing theſe people, things of much greater conſequence are totally neglected. For inſtance, they ſay, he has given France and Spain ſuch a fine opportunity, that they have made alliances that has turned the balance of Europe entirely againſt England, which they are making ſad lamentations about. How little do theſe diſcontented, fault finding people know of his Lordſhip's tranſactions! They will perhaps be convinced in a few days that he has been as attentive to what conſtitutes the true balance of power, by his cultivating the friendſhip of Ruſſia, as he has to the propagation of loyalty in our colonies.

The Americans have muſtered their militia together according to Act of Parliament; the firſt thing therefore that is to be done after the three Generals get over, we hear, is to ſummon them, in the King's name, to attend the Generals, which if they refuſe, it will be conſidered as a declaration of rebellion, and what will follow may eaſily be gueſſed at.

Charlemagne propoſed to employ the ſoldiery in time of peace in making canals, and in carrying on public works. Our ſoldiers are employed too in time of peace,--but how?—In drinking, whoring, powdering for the reviews, and maſſacring the people.

A foreigner of diſtinction was yeſterday preſented to their Majeſties, at St. James's, by the Spaniſh Charge des Affaires.

This week inſtructions of an important nature will be ſent to the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in the Weſt-Indies.

Orders are given for a ſurvey of the navy in the different ports of this kingdom, and for an immediate completion of ſuch repairs in any of the ſhips as may be wanting.

General Irwin is talked of to ſucceed to the chief command in a neighbouring kingdom.

It is reported, that on the landing of the General Officers who have ſailed for America, a proclamation will be publiſhed throughout the provinces, inviting the Americans to deliver up their arms by a certain ſtipulated day, and that ſuch of the Coloniſts as are afterwards proved to carry arms ſhall be deemed rebels, and be puniſhed accordingly. *Quere*, If the Americans are ſuch arrant poltroons as Lord Sandwich would make us believe, what neceſſity is there to deprive them of arms they have not the courage to make uſe of?

That excellent Scotchman, (Fletcher of Salton) declared, that there is no crime under Heaven more enormous, more treacherous, and more deſtructive to the very nature of our Government, than that of bribing of Parliaments. What would this ſtaunch old Patriot have ſaid, if he had ſeen ſome hundreds of Placemen ſitting in the Britiſh Senate, and voting ſix hundred thouſand pounds to make good deficiencies in the Civil Liſt, exhauſted by Bribery and Corruption?

A letter from Rome ſays, that the French, by the Pope's permiſſion, are now employed in cutting timber for ſhipbuilding in the territories of his Holineſs.

The French, we are aſſured, are fitting out an additional number of fiſhing veſſels, to ſupply the Spaniſh and Portugueſe markets with that ſpecies of fiſh formerly brought thither by the people of New-England, the veſſels ſent out from Great-Britain being totally unacquainted with that trade.

Letters from Paris ſay, orders are given in all the ſeaports of this kingdom, prohibiting the taking in any cargoes for the Engliſh colonies; and to inform thoſe who do ſo, that it will be at their own riſk.

April 25. On Saturday a meſſenger arrived with ſome diſpatches from the Earl of Grantham, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Madrid; his orders were to deliver the diſpatches into the King's own hands, in conſequence of which he ſet off for Kew, and met his Majeſty on the road, returning from thence to town.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniſh lines before that place had been reinforced by a large body of troops.

Private advices from the Hague poſitively aſſure us, that four Dutch veſſels ſailed from the Texel the firſt week in April, laden with arms, powder, and military ſtores. The cargoes were entered outwards for the coaſt of Africa, but there is not a perſon who knew of the aſſortment, particularly in the article of powder, that is not perfectly convinced that they are intended for the Britiſh American colonies.

On Wedneſday next the firſt troop of Grenadier guards will embark for Boſton with a large quantity of ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the army in America.

This morning orders were ſent by expreſs to Plymouth for all the tranſports to ſail immediately for Cork, and to take on board there the troops which are quite ready, ſo that they will not be detained at Cork above two days.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Dutch have prohibited for the future the exportation of barrels, barrel-ſtaves, and every other implement of the fiſhing trade, which have hitherto been ſhipped off for all foreign markets indiſcriminately.

An eminent artiſt is finiſhing a painting of Lord North, which, when framed, 'tis ſaid, will coſt near one thouſand pounds. We are told it is for a Great Perſonage; and, indeed, it is natural to imagine ſo, as nobody elſe would give ſo much for ſuch a picture.

The armaments ſtill going on in Carthagena and Ferrol have alarmed the Court; a ſecond memorial is ſent to demand the reaſons of ſuch an equipment; and if a ſatisfactory anſwer is not given, it is ſaid we ſhall adopt vigorous meaſures. Is this the reign of vigour?

The ſeamen in the ports of Toulon and Breſt are commanded to their ſhips. Two fleets are already fitted with ſtores for war! the reaſon given for this proceeding is, the *feu de joye* given on the coronation of their Majeſties. I wiſh this does not prove *un feu de malheur* to England. Quere, if France and Spain ſend forth an united marine force, can we ſend at preſent to ſea more than five ſail of the line compleat? I ſay no.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, April 13.

" We hear that two of the tranſports with the troops for America, getting under way this morning, ran foul of each other, when one of them had her bowſprit damaged; it is expected ſhe will be repaired by to-morrow, and that the whole will ſail.

It is whiſpered that a conſiderable party in the Privy Council are entirely againſt the meaſures now purſuing againſt the Americans.

Yeſterday an expreſs was received at the Earl of Rochford's office from his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague. At the ſame time diſpatches arrived at the above office, from his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin.

It is obſerved of late, that the Miniſtry affect to be upon the beſt terms with two foreign Charge des Affaires now at our Court.

It is reported, that orders will ſoon be iſſued for all the Colony Agents to attend the Plantation Office on ſpecial affairs.

Recent advices from Madrid bring accounts of hoſtile preparations throughout the principal parts in the Spaniſh dominions. At Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, and Malaga, embargoes are laid on all veſſels outward bound; fleets are fitting out, but their deſtination is kept a profound ſecret.

Overtures of peace have been made to his Catholic Majeſty by the Emperor of Morocco, but the Court of Spain hath not yet acceded to the terms.

The Emperor of Morocco has given orders to get all the armed ſhips, throughout his dominions, ready to ſail the firſt week in May.

Letters juſt received from Vienna inform us, that Sir Robert Murray Keith was preparing to ſet out on his return to England.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh, and the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambaſſador, at the Hague, have each had frequent conferences of late with the Deputies of the States General at the Hague.

A ſquadron is fitting out at *Breſt*, and ordered to be got ready with all poſſible expedition; this deſtination is as yet a *ſecret*.

They write from Leghorn, that upwards of 200 European ſhip carpenters, chiefly French, Engliſh and Dutch, are now in the ſervice of the Grand Signor, and employed in building Turkiſh men of war upon a model hitherto unknown in the dominions of the Porte.

By a Gentleman of veracity we are aſſured the Miniſtry have received advice, that ſeven men of war, four frigates, and two bomb-ketches, are now ready to ſail from Carthagena, but their deſtination is unknown.

There is nothing left for the welfare of this country, but the virtue and fortitude of America. If the Coloniſts ſtand firm to their arms, they will ſave the freedom of England and America; but if they are allured by bribes and promiſes, and ſeduced to accept of the propoſals of the Court, the liberties of the two nations are deſtroyed.

Yeſterday a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, conſtituting and appointing Robert Duff, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and all the coaſt of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudſon's Streights to the river St. John, and the iſland of Anticoſti, with the iſlands Madelaine, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and of all forts and garriſons erected and eſtabliſhed in the ſaid iſlands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 27.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole Houſe upon the encouragement of the Britiſh fiſheries, when Lord North moved the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhould be paid: that is to ſay, 40l. for 25 veſſels of the burden of 50 tons, and upwards, that ſhall firſt arrive from Newfoundland with a cargoe of Bank fiſh, not leſs than 10,000 in tale; and diſpoſing of the ſame, ſhall catch a ſecond cargo of the ſame.

Reſolved, that 20l. per veſſel, for 100 veſſels, that ſhall next arrive as beforementioned, ſhall be paid.

Reſolved, that 10l. a veſſel, for the next 100 veſſels that arrive as abovementioned, ſhall be paid.

[Upon this he remarked, that the deſign of it was to encourage the going out early to make two voyages a year, which is very practicable. He obſerved, that there could not be a doubt but it would be infinitely for the advantage of this country to make Newfoundland as much as poſſible an Engliſh iſland, rather than an American colony; that ſedentary fiſheries ought to be diſcouraged, and the Bank ſhip fiſhery encouraged, which was the great nurſery of ſeamen; that the experiment was not an expenſive one, and the whole demand could not exceed 4000l. a ſum not great enough to alarm any one.]

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhall be paid; 500l. to the ſhip that ſhall bring home the greateſt quantity of oil, being the oil of not leſs than one whale, caught in Seas to the South of Greenland and Davis Streights fiſheries; 400l. to the firſt that ſhall bring home the next greateſt quantity; 300l. to the next greateſt quantity; 200l. to the next greateſt quantity.

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that the duties on the import of oil, blubber, bone, &c. from Newfoundland, &c. ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[He explained this point by obſerving, that while theſe imports from Greenland were allowed duty free, the ſame from Newfoundland, &c. were charged with a duty; an abſurdity he was till lately ignorant of.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that the duties at preſent payable on the importation of ſeal-ſkins ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[Lord North ſaid, that it appeared from Mr. Liſter's examination, that many ſeal-ſkins would be imported, were it not for a duty of about 4d. half-penny each, which they paid at preſent; it was therefore thought right to exonerate them from that charge.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſubjects of Ireland to export proviſions, hooks, lines, nets, tools and implements for the purpoſe of the fiſhery.

[He remarked, that the Iriſh being tied from theſe exports at preſent, was in effect excluding them from the fiſhery. He however obſerved, that this reſolution muſt be followed with limitations, in order to prevent a clandeſtine ſupply of the colonies with Iriſh manufactures.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful to export from Ireland, clothes and accoutrements for ſuch regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment as are employed abroad.

[His Lordſhip remarked on this reſolution, that as the Iriſh were burthened with the expence of ſeveral regiments ſerving elſewhere, which they were ill able to bear, he thought it but fair, to allow them to export the cloathing and accoutrements of ſuch regiments, which at preſent they could not do by law; that the export muſt be guarded very carefully againſt frauds, which would not be difficult, as the cloaths would conſiſt only of uniforms.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that a bounty of 5s. a barrel ſhould be paid on the import to Ireland of flax ſeed, from any place whatſoever.

[Upon this reſolution Lord North ſaid, that he had framed it much more in obedience to the deſires and apprehenſions of others than in conſequence of any he had himſelf. But as ſome gentlemen were apprehenſive that the non-exportation agreements of the colonies would be laſting, and have the effect of doing a great prejudice to Ireland, by withholding flax-ſeed; and as it was found that the ſeed raiſed in Ireland was not ſo good as that imported from abroad, he had in compliance of theſe ideas come into the preſent propoſition. That his own opinion was directly contrary. He was clear, that engagements ſo very contrary to their intereſts would never be laſting; however, for a limited time he agreed to the bounty.]

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to without oppoſition, by the committee, and reported to the Houſe.

April 29. A Placart is publiſhed at Stockholm, allowing the free importation of grain into that country for the preſent year.

Yeſterday General Irwin kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, in the room of General Elliot, who has reſigned.

The ſame day the Honourable William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of New-York, took leave of his Majeſty, and on Monday will ſet out to embark for his government.

Capt. Malcomb, who ſuffered ſo much from the cruelty of the people in North-America, was yeſterday introduced at St. James's, and graciouſly received.

Kilkenny, April 22. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion of the 44th regiment of foot marched out of town for Cork, and this morning was followed by the ſecond diviſion, in order to embark for Boſton.

This day the firſt diviſion of the 40th regiment will march in here for Dublin, and the ſecond diviſion on Monday next, on their way to Cork, to embark for Boſton. [The above are a part of the ſecond embarkation for America, conſiſting of four regiments.]

By the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jefferies, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in 5 Weeks Paſſage, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

CADIZ, March 28.

THE preparations of the grand armament, which we thought to be deſtined to act againſt the Moors, ſtill continue. Perhaps the raiſing of the ſiege of Melille, the news of which we heard yeſterday, will occaſion them to be ſuſpended.

Madrid, April 10. As it is no longer to be doubted but a ſpeedy and ſolid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much ſurprized that the fitting out ſhips of war ſtill goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign veſſel into his ſervice, and has laid an embargo on all the tranſports. Several regiments are actually marching towards our ſea ports.

Vienna, April 17. The Emperor has confirmed the treaty concluded between Ruſſia and Denmark, regarding the exchange of Ducal Holſtein, for the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorſt, and at the ſame time has erected thoſe two counties into a dutchy.

LONDON.

May 2. Orders are ſent to the commanders in chief of the men of war on the Mediterranean ſtation to prevent, as much as poſſible, Britiſh ſeamen from going into foreign ſervice.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 25.

" Two merchants arrived here lately from Amſterdam, and have complained to the States General of the behaviour of the King of Pruſſia, in laying additional burthens upon the navigation of the Rhine; that he has not only laid heavy duties on all goods that paſs through his dominions on that river, but has lately iſſued an edict, by which all veſſels, that before were ſubject to 300 florins, now pay to the amount of 600 florins, by which the trade ſuffers ſo much as hardly to anſwer carrying it on. They have entreated their High Mightineſſes to make uſe of their good offices with his Pruſſian Majeſty, in order to engage him to take off theſe new duties, and reſtore things to their former footing."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, April 28.

" This day ſailed from hence for Ireland the tranſports with the 3d and 11th regiments on board. Alſo ſailed for the Weſt-Indies the Portland and the Pomona men of war."

May 4. Yeſterday at half after three Lord North aroſe in the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſpeech of full two hours and a quarter long, delivered himſelf of his annual budget. He firſt ſpecified the ſeveral grants, and explained the nature of them as he went along. He then enumerated the deficiencies, and laſtly ſtated the ways and means; the detail of which was moſtly contained in the ſeveral reſolutions reported from the money chair ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion. His next ſtep was to ſum up the total of both accounts, and ſtrike the balance on which his operation of finance was to depend. According to this ſtatement, the total of the ways and means was 6,500,000l. total of the grants or ſupply 5,500,000l. which left a balance of 1,000,000l. which he propoſed to apply towards the reduction of the national debt in the following manner: To pay off one million of the 3 per cent. annuities at 88, which would be 880,000l. by which means there would be a balance or reſidue of 120,000l. to make good the deficiencies, or to pay off the 100,000l. granted to his Majeſty, which he did not include in the general ſtatement. Among the items contained in the grants, he took credit for 150,000l. to be gained on a lottery, at the rate of 50s. per ticket on 60,000 tickets, and then propoſed his motion, which was to the following purport:

That all perſons who were poſſeſſed of 3 per cent. annuities, on or before the 24th of April, ſhould have liberty to go to the Bank on Monday next, and ſubſcribe any ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand pounds each; that the books ſhould remain open from nine o'clock in the morning of the ſaid day till ſix o'clock in the afternoon for that purpoſe; that every ſubſcriber, ſubſcribing 100l. ſtock, ſhall be entitled to ſix lottery tickets, at the price of 12l. 10s. per ticket; that as ſoon as proper enquiries can be made, and a fair and juſt proportion ſtruck between the amount of the ſeveral ſums ſubſcribed and the ſaid ſum of 1,000,000l. meant to be paid off, every perſon ſhall be entitled to a rateable ſhare of the ſaid ſubſcription, provided it ſhall appear that he was poſſeſſed of the ſtock for which he wrote his name: that is, ſuppoſing a perſon, poſſeſſing 20,000l. ſtock, on or before the 24th of April, ſhould ſubſcribe 20,000l. and that upon caſting up the whole of the ſubſcription, it ſhould appear, that five, ten or twenty times the money meant to be paid off, was ſubſcribed, then each ſtockholder ſhall be entitled to a fifth, a tenth, or a twentieth part of his ſubſcription. This propoſition ſeemed to be extremely well received on all ſides of the houſe, as preventive of all that imputed partiality and confuſion, riot and ſtrife, that had been experienced on former occaſions, when the ſtrongeſt

arms, the beſt known face, or the perſon who was fortunate enough to take his ſtand neareſt the door, derived every advantage, to the total excluſion of ſuch as were not thus happily qualified or ſtationed. His Lordſhip entered into a general view of the public debts as they ſtood on the 5th of January laſt, and of the ſeveral wars ſince the Revolution which occaſioned them; and under the former head ſtated the national debt at that period, compared with what it was at the commencement of the late peace in 1763, by which he ſhewed there were above nine millions paid off.

Mr. Hartley obſerved on ſeveral items in the account, particularly on the anticipation of the ſinking fund; and drew a very melancholy picture of the probable conſequences of our diſputes with America; and predicted, in the moſt poſitive terms, the interference of France and Spain, ſhould thoſe unhappy diſputes terminate in a civil war.

Lord North anſwered him by obſerving, that he could not ſee how ſtating a general account of debtor and creditor, however drawn up, could poſſibly avert the evils he ſeemed ſo much to dread.

Governor Johnſtone contended, though the ſtating of an account had no immediate connexion with the picture drawn by his Honourable friend, in his opinion, the ſtate of the nation, which uſed to be generally the ſubject of converſation this day, certainly had.

Yeſterday Lord North gave notice, that the Houſe of Commons would riſe on the 25th inſtant.

May 6. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from America, with an expreſs from General Gage, which was laid before his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought over by the Duke of Cumberland packet, Captain Marſham. She ſailed from New-York the 6th of April, and arrived at Falmouth the 2d inſtant.

On Wedneſday died of a fit of coughing, which burſt a blood-veſſel, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's, the Hon. James Boſcawen, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's land forces, Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, and bother to Lord Viſcount Falmouth.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to take into the King's ſervice all volunteers that offer, and to diſtribute them among the guardſhips, till they are draughted off.

A letter from the Hague ſays, "The States General are embarraſſed to anſwer ſome late demands from the Court of Berlin."

BASSETERRE *(St. Chriſtophers) April* 22.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here from England, his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Garnier, having put in here for a pilot; her deſtination is to be between St. Euſtatius and the Dog and Prickley-pear, to prevent the American veſſels trading to St. Euſtatius.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 8.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg leave to preſent our humble thanks to your Excellency, for your ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, and for giving us an opportunity to take the preſent alarming ſtate of this colony into our conſideration, and provide remedies againſt the increaſing evils therein. Your doing this ſo ſeaſonably, and as ſoon as you were properly apprized of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with ſucceſs in ſo deſirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years paſt, made ample proviſion for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingneſs to concur with the other branch of the legiſlature in ſuch proportion, and in ſuch means, as they ſhall be willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular adminiſtration of juſtice, we are deſirous that the courts ſhould be forthwith opened, and that the laws may again have their due courſe; as ſuch a ſtep will be inſtrumental in removing miſchiefs of the greateſt magnitude and moſt deſtructive tendency.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR willingneſs to concur in meaſures, which, if adopted, will entirely compoſe the deſtructive differences between this country and Great-Britain, and reſtore the order and tranquility of the colony, cannot but give his Majeſty the moſt ſenſible pleaſure; as the opportunity of communicating to him ſuch a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legiſlature of Virginia affords me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

In the night of Saturday the 3d inſtant ſome young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furniſh themſelves with arms, but were preſently after ſurpriſed by the report of a gun, which was ſo artfully placed (ſaid to be contrived by L--d D—e) that upon touching a ſtring which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three perſons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by ſeveral ſmall balls that entered his arm and ſhoulder; another, by the loſs of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profeſſion for ſubſiſtence; the other wounded very ſlightly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpoſe, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes to examine the ſtate of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it till meaſures ſhall be concerted for its better ſecurity.

This morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, with his lady and family, and Captain Fowey, attended by ſome of his Lordſhip's domeſticks, left this city, and are now on board the Fowey man of war, lying in York river. His Lordſhip urges, in vindication of this precipitate retreat, that he was apprehenſive his life was in abſolute danger, from the infatuated and inflamed minds of the people. His Lordſhip ſays, it is not his intention to impede or obſtruct the buſineſs of the Aſſembly; ſo far from it, that he hopes the gentlemen who compoſe the houſe, will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them with diligence and effect. He farther ſays, that he ſhall endeavour to make acceſs to him eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between him and the houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible. His Lordſhip declares that he is ſtill perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in his power to reſtore that harmony, the interuption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear, to the repoſe, as well as to the comfort, of every individual. In conſequence of theſe declarations, the houſe immediately reſolved themſelves into a Committee, to take the ſame under their conſideration; who, after amture deliberation, appointed a number of gentlemen to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, which being prepared and approved by the houſe, and concurred in by his Majeſty's Council, two of that Hon. Board, and four members, were deſired to wait upon his Excellency with the ſame; the purport of which was that the houſe were exceedingly concerned that his Lordſhip ſhould even ſuſpect that they would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious as was couched in his meſſage; that they were ſorry his Lordſhip ſhould leave the ſeat of government, as it might conduce to that great uneaſineſs which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country; that they think his Lordſhip ought to have communicated the ground of his uneaſineſs to them, as, from their zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, they ſhould have judged it their indiſpenſable duty to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude; that they will chearfully concur in any meaſures for the ſecurity of his Lordſhip and family; that the apprehenſions of his amiable lady are productive of the greateſt pain to them, and that they ſhould think themſelves happy in being able to reſtore tranquility to her; that they are proud his Lordſhip is willing for them to continue the buſineſs of the country; but think it almoſt impracticable, whilſt his Lordſhip is abſent, eſpecially at this time, when the ſeaſon of the year is ſo far advanced. This addreſs concludes, with intreating his Lordſhip's return, with his lady and family, to the palace; which they are perſuaded will be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the Governor arrived at the Capitol between 1 and 2 o'clock, and delivered this verbal meſſage from his Excellency, "that, as the ſubject of their addreſs was of the utmoſt concern to himſelf and family, he would take time to conſider, and return an anſwer, in writing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His Lordſhip behaved with the utmoſt politeneſs, and held a friendly conference with the deputies.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 9.

Laſt Saturday Colonel Glover, and the ſons of the late worthy Colonel Lee, of Marblehead, brought to the head quarters at Cambridge, from Marblehead, a bag of letters, arrived there from London, in a ſchooner of the late Col. Lee, taken by adminiſtration to bring them. She ſailed the 12th or 14th of April.

In the bag are letters from adminiſtration to General Gage, the Admiral, and to almoſt all the tories in Boſton. Thoſe letters were under the inſpection at the camp, when our laſt accounts came from thence.

NEW-PORT, *June* 12.

Laſt Tueſday a ſchooner from Philadelphia, loaded with proviſions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the proviſions in this veſſel belong to near 70 poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a conſiderable time to come.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a ſloop loaded with Indian corn, &c. the veſſel and cargo were taken into cuſtody by the men of war in this harbour.

The above veſſels, 'tis ſuppoſed, will be ſent to Boſton.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extract of a Letter from Hartford, in Connecticut, June 5.

"Mr. Hide, the Boſton poſt, reports, that a veſſel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was paſſenger, ſprung a leak ſoon after her departure and put into Plymouth (New-England) to refit, that the people took Temple priſoner, ſent him to the camp at Cambridge, ſecured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boſton. Thoſe letters in general are full of complaints and expreſſions of uneaſineſs. Some of the officers deſire and entreat to ſell out, others ſay they are fighting in a bad cauſe, and apprehenſive of a mutiny; others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army in general are diſheartened and uneaſy; other letters are full of invectives againſt the poor *Yankees*, as they call us----We hear the Provincial Congreſs will keep Temple as an hoſtage, but I hope they will let the veſſel go with the above letters."

We hear that on Monday laſt the Connecticut forces, in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by General Wooſter; they are an exceeding fine body of men, and performed their exerciſe and evolutions with ſpirit and exactneſs, much to the ſatisfaction of their officers, a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and a prodigious concourſe of the inhabitants from that province, as well as from New-York.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon one Angus M'Donald, who it is ſaid has been privately inliſting men for ſome time paſt to ſerve under General Gage, againſt their country, was taken into cuſtody by a party of Colonel Laſher's company of grenadiers, and conducted before the Provincial Congreſs then ſitting, where he was examined, returned into cuſtody in the evening, and immediately ſent off to General Wooſter's camp at Greenwich, in Connecticut: He was eſcorted by moſt of our independent companies as far King's Bridge.—We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Friday laſt the Mercury Frigate, Capt. M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in 14 days from Boſton: He was diſpatched from thence by General Gage to order whatever troops might arrive here from England or Ireland for Boſton; and laſt Wedneſday he luckily fell in with a tranſport from Cork with part of the 44th regiment bound into this place; but ſhe ſoon ſtood to the eaſtward, and Captain M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the reſt of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday laſt an Expreſs from Water-Town, paſſed through this city, in his way to the Continental Congreſs: He left the Camp laſt Monday, and ſaid ſome of the tranſports were arrived at Boſton from Cork; and that the Grenadiers and Light-Infantry of General Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

By particular Deſire, the SERMON intended to have been preached in Chriſt-Church on Friday Morning next, before the *Military Aſſociation*, is poſtponed to 6 o'Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day.

On Tueſday, the ſixth inſtant, there was an exchange of priſoners at Cambridge, between the Provincials and Regulars, which was managed by General Putnam, on the one part, and Major Moncrief, on the other.

Captain Volans, from Alicant, on the firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 65, ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for Liverpool, ten Days out; and on the 8th, in Lat. 38, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Brean, from New-York for Falmouth, out four Days, all well.

Laſt Thurſday Evening Mr. GIBBS JONES was married to Miſs Peggy MOORE.

Lately died in London, Mr. William Neat, an eminent American Merchant.

Yeſterday Morning the Three Battalions of this City and Liberties, together with the Artillery Company, a Troop of Light Horſe, ſeveral Companies of Light Infantry, Rangers and Rifle-men, in the Whole about 2000, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by General WASHINGTON, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North-American Forces by the Honourable Continental CONGRESS; when they went through the Manual Exerciſe, Firings, and Manœuvres, with great Dexterity and Exactneſs.

On Thurſday, the 15th Inſtant, was married the Rev. Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, of Cheſter, to Mrs. MARGARET CURRIE, of the ſame Place.

The Captains Hazelwood and Clay, of this Port, are arrived in London (the laſt from Maryland) and Captain Greenway at Liverpool.

*** The Officers of the ſeveral Military Companies in the County of Bucks, are deſired to meet the 21ſt Day of July, 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of John Bogert, Innholder, in the Townſhip of Buckingham, to form their Battalions, chooſe Field Officers, &c. And the Committee for ſaid County are deſired likewiſe to meet, at the ſame Time and Place, according to Adjournment.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, from N. London. Ship Commerce, W. Price, London. Sloop Sally, Z. Shepardſon, Maryland. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. Carolina. Schooner Georgetown Packet, A. Wylly, South-Carolina. Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Salem, N. E. Sloop Joſeph, W. Shaw, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Sally, E. Woneycott, Virginia. Brig Hetty, J. Lott, and Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Jamaica. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, and Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, St. Kitts. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola. Ship Chriſtopher, E. Edwards, Gibraltar. Ship Concord, J. Volans, Alicant. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Schooner William, S. Tucker, and Schooner Union, W. Patterſon, from Guadaloupe.

Outwards. *Ship Unity, W. Glover, for Madeira. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Antigua. Brig Sally, J. Walſh, Genoa. Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia. Brig Hannah, J. Caſſidy, Liverpool. Sloop Polly, J. Garrigues, Jamaica. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, St. Kitts. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Hawke, J. Milne, Tobago. Ship Sally, J. Burrows, for Teneriffe.*

Cleared. *Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Ship George, S. Martin, and Sloop Monmouth, P. Allein, to Liſbon. Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix. Brig Barbados-Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Sloop Phœnix, W. Dennis, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Polly, R. Goodwin, and Schooner Nancy, R. Long, North-Carolina. Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, New-London. Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, and Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia. Brig Induſtry, H. Hubbs, London. Ship Biſſet, J. Vicary, Briſtol. Sloop Sally, T. Roſs, St. Vincents. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, and Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Schooner Sally, E. Woneycott, South-Carolina. Brig Sally, J. Welſh, Falmouth. Sloop Betſey, D. Earl, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Fell, Jamaica.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Third Edition of *GORDON*'s TABLES of DIFFERENCE of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE, calculated to every degree and minute of the quadrant, for meaſuring by chains, miles, or any denomination of length whatſoever.---Theſe tables apply equally well to taking the areas of ſmall tracts of land, as of large, being formed on the legs of a right-angled triangle. Proprietors, general ſurveyors, their deputies, and other gentlemen who deal in land, will find them of ſingular uſe to them. Theſe Tables are carried to every minute of the quadrant for the ſake of thoſe who uſe Minute-Compaſſes, which are now coming much into uſe. They are calculated from a larger radius than any extant. They will be more ſerviceable to maſters of veſſels than any yet publiſhed, as they may divide their common departure by the complement of middle latitude, and the quotient will be the longitude in any parallel, nearly agreeing with Mercator's.---- They may be uſed to very good effect in fortification, architecture, any draughting whatſoever; the ſecants of any courſe may be found by theſe tables. Reviewed and compared with the beſt authors. Subſcribers to pay *Ten Shillings* proc. at the delivery of the Tables, and thoſe who take a dozen to have one *gratis*, by

JOHN GORDON, late of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by the following Gentlemen, viz. *David Rittenhouſe*, Inſtrument-Maker; *John Lukens*, Surveyor-General; Capt. *Oſwell Eve*, owner of the powder-mill; Capt. *George Morgan*, of the light infantry; Meſſieurs *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, and Meſſieurs *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, in Philadelphia; by *John Antill*, Attorney, at New-York, and by all the Printers there. ¶

WANTED TO HIRE,

A STRONG healthy WOMEN, that can manage a ſmall Dairy, and who can waſh, iron, and ſew coarſe Linen, and aſſiſt occaſionally in the other Buſineſs of a Family; ſhe muſt be ſober, with a good Character; none other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOW lying in the Warehouſe of *Joſhua Fiſher*, and *Sons*, TWO CASES, Contents unknown, marked I. K. No. 1, and 2, ſuppoſed to belong to *James Kitely*. They were imported *per* the *Montague*, Captain *Pickles*, from *London*, in the *Twelfth-month*, 1773.----The Reaſon of their remaining ſo long without being thus advertiſed is that ſome Perſon unknown owned them, and ſaid he would come or ſend for them. They will be delivered to the Owner upon his paying the Freight and Charges. *Sixth-Month* 20, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſtable door of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſide with the letter G, both trots and paces, a ſtar in the forehead, ſome ſaddle marks. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, or to John Reynolds, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges; if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice *Three Pounds*. June 10, 1775.

N. B. There was a woman's blue pluſh Saddle on, and a ſnaffle Bridle. ‖ ABIAH BUTLER. ¶

Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, June 12, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, dealt with a tranſient perſon, ſome time in March, for a ſorrel Mare, about the ſize of a Mare deſcribed in Peter Tyſher's advertiſement, in the Gazette, No. 2416.----Theſe may inform the ſaid Tyſher, that if he comes, and proves his property to ſaid Mare, he may have her. ROBERT M'ELHANEY. †

York, June 12, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain John Jones *(as he calls himſelf) was committed into my cuſtody, as a vagrant perſon; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, a ſcar on his upper lip, his head ſhaved, wears a ſilk cap, a green coat, on his hat a gold loop and button; found in his poſſeſſion a memorandum-book made for John Hankins, a map or draught (made with a pen) of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, St. Peter, Sorel, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, &c. done by John Cox, junior, a pocket-book with ſeveral papers, a note of hand for 17l. 10s. payable by George James, junior, to John Hankins, all the other papers belong to ſaid John Hankins. Any perſon knowing any thing of the ſaid Jones, are deſired to give notice thereof, within three weeks after this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged.*

Alſo a certain Juda Holland, *who ſays ſhe belongs to William Jenkins, or Jenins, in Baltimore county, Maryland; black hair, wears a black calimancoe ſkirt, calicoe bed-gown, ſilk handkerchief. Her maſter is deſired to take her away, within the aforeſaid time, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her fees.*

† MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler,

STRAYED away, about the 10th of May last, a dark brown MARE, 4 years old, shod before, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E. V. her foretop cut short. Whoever will bring the said mare to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, shall have *Fifteen Shillings* reward. ¶

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the house of Casper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Manheim township, York county, containing 230 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fisher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houses thereon erected; the soil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Weise.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh township, York county, a certain messuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine stream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the soil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; seized in execution as the estate of said Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of *Andrew Lock*, and *Thomas Dunwiddie*, Prisoners, confined for Debt in the Goal of Salem, that they be and appear before ROBERT JONHSON, and JOHN HOLME, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the Court-House in Salem, on the 19th Day of July next, to shew Cause, why the said Debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." *June* 16, 1775. ¶ 4 W.

THOMAS CARRACK,

SILK DYER and SCOURER, late from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he now carries on business in Walnut-street, within a few doors of Front-street, where those who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction; dyes and cleans all kinds of silks, in the neatest and best manner; silk gauzes dyed black, and stiffened as new; old lace dyed black, and dressed or whitened, if lost its colour; cotton yarn dyed Turkey red or blue, or any other colour; woollen cloths dyed to any pattern; bed furniture cleaned, or dyed and pressed; leather breeches and skins dyed; silk stockings stoved; gold and silver lace cleaned. All orders executed with care and dispatch. ¶

WHEREAS a certain *Abraham Latchar*, of *Hanover* township, *Lancaster* county, obtained Five BONDS of me, dated the 25th day of *February*, 1775, each for the payment of Ten Pounds; the first payable the 25th day of *February*, 1780, and the rest due the 25th of *February* yearly, till the whole are paid; and the said *Abraham Latcher* has not performed his bargain to me, for which he obtained the said bonds: These are to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on them, as I am determined to dispute the payment of said bonds.

June 10, 1775. ‖ EDWARD TATE.

STOLEN from out of the subscriber's pasture, living at Blaumborough, near Rocky-Hill, in Somerset county, East New-Jersey, on the night of the 12th of this instant June, a small bright BAY HORSE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, has neither brand nor ear-mark, one hind foot is white, as is one of his fore feet, his neck is pretty thick and chunky, and hangs a little over the right side, his mane and tail are pretty thick, and of a black colour, he has a few white hairs in his forehead, and is between 10 and 11 years old. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOUR POUNDS for him and the creature, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either, with reasonable charges, paid by PETER VORHEES. ¶

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill, about the 28th of May last, two MILCH COWS, the one a red with blackish horns, a little turned in towards her face; the other a pied cow, brindle mixed with red, and several white spots on her, particularly about her rump, ear-mark (if any) not known; they are about three years old. Whoever secures said cows, or either of them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Five Shillings for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE STURGIS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Haverford township, in Chester county, the 18th of May, a stray MARE, of a dark bay colour, branded on the near shoulder, between 12 and 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 13, 1775. THOMAS ELLIS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th day of this instant June, living in Lower Alloway's-creek township, in the county of Salem, New-Jersey, an indented servant man, named CHRISTOPHER DERRICK, country born, but Dutch parents, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, straight yellow hair, bow legged, is fond of strong drink; had on and took with him, an old castor hat, bound with silk ferret, several shirts, one home made linen, two tow and linen, two pair of trowsers made all of tow, new this spring, a pair of good single soaled shoes, with copper buckles, copper anchors and tongues, jacket almost new, of a lead colour. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by JONATHAN WOOD.

N. B. Said servant has stole his indenture and may use it as a pass, but may be detected by the date, as he is very talkative in company, is a bold impudent fellow; said servant took with him a pair of leather breeches. ¶

Gwynedd, Sixth-Month 3, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwynedd township, Philadelphia county, the 6th ultimo, a small red and white MILCH COW, with remarkable crooked horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. LEVI FOULKE. ¶

JUNE 9, 1775.

ON Monday, the 5th instant, was left with the subscriber, living in the township of Norriton, and county of Philadelphia, by a man who calls himself *Hugh Merideth*, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, switch tail, one of her hind feet white, a natural pacer, and appears to have had a colt, by her having plenty of milk. Said *Merideth*, on suspicion of having stole the above mare, was committed by William Moore, Esq; of Chester county, but made his escape on his way to goal. The owner of said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † ARCHIBALD THOMSON, junior.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia, the 22d day of May last, a small dark brown MARE, with a lock on one foot; she is about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 14, 1775. ‖ BENJAMIN DUNGAN.

Chester, June 13, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 5th day of this instant, *Thomas Young*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 19 or 20 years of age, and says he is a servant to John M'Farlan, near Middletown, in Lancaster county. Likewise a Negroe man, on the 12th day, says he belongs to Thomas Irwing, in Somerset county, Maryland, about 20 years of age. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in 4 weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Mount-Bethel township, and county of Northampton, an indented German servant lad, named *Jacob Beaver*, about 23 or 24 years of age, dark brown hair, about 5 feet 1 inch high, has a scar on the corner of his left eye, and has a double tooth on the left side of his upper jaw; was formerly servant to Gabriel Klein, of Philadelphia county; had on, and took with him, a light blue mixed coat, with dark blue lining, an ash coloured cloth jacket, with sleeves, and red lining, an half silk striped jacket, an ash coloured flowered calimancoe jacket, a worsted ditto, same colour, one pair of leather breeches, partly blue, one pair of striped trowsers, and two pair of tow ditto, one fine hat and one coarse ditto, two fine shirts and two coarse ditto, a pair of shoes and a pair of turned pumps, and silver shoe buckles. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 31, 1775. ‖ HENRY JACOBIE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of April, 1775, a dark sorrel MARE, about two years old, with a white mane and tail. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CATHARINE KEPLAR.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,

Of the best Quality,

And also excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes.

TO BE HAD OF

ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-street, New-York. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Casks; Boxes and Half soft shelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Lisbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimstone, by the Hogshead, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL, } Attornies of the Trustees.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be sold, wholesale and retail, on reasonable TERMS,

A LARGE and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chestnut-street, and corner of Vidall's-alley.

Likewise a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queen's ware assorted, suitable for town or country. 6 W.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, is now determined to sell off his large assortment of GOODS, at the very lowest rates for cash, among which are,

SUPERFINE, second and low priced BROADCLOTHS, with trimmings suitable, double milled drabs, Wiltons, brown German serges, coatings, naps, bearskins, baizes, scarlet and red flannel, milled swanskin, green rugs and blankets, Scotch carpeting, russels, calimancoes, damasks, durants, tammies, moreen, taborate, bird eye stuffs, mecklenburgh, camblets and camblettees, Scotch plaid, silk and worsted stuff for womens gowns, velverets, royal ribbs, white German cord, jeans, fustians, sattinets, black jennet and lasting, silk stript damascus, bengal stripe, bengals and seersuckers, black paduasoys, taffaties, sattins, peelongs, mantuas, persians and sarsnets, handkerchiefs of all sorts, muslins, cambricks, long and clear lawns and kentings, a neat assortment of chintz, cottons and calicoes, stampt linens, bed curtain patterns, Irish linens, Russia sheetings, ozenbrigs, brown, white and stript tickings, dowlass, table linen, best cotton checks, linen ditto, fine stript cotton holland and linen stripe; an assortment of hosiery, viz. mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, silk and worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose; mens thread and worsted gloves, womens thread, cotton, worsted and silk mitts; mens, womens, boys, and girls leather gloves; womens and girls leather mitts; black and coloured four thread worsted and silk breeches patterns; cane, bone and fine ivory mounted fans; together with several articles of hardware, books and stationary, &c. which are too tedious to mention; likewise a large assortment of china, glass, queens ware and delph, plain, purple, and blue and white chimney tyles.

N. B. At the same place may be had American black lead Crucibles, and Starch by the keg.

All persons indebted to him by bond or book account are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent disagreeable measures being pursued.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

HATH for sale, at his store in Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, the following articles, imported last fall from London, Bristol and Liverpool.---A good assortment of coarse and super BROADCLOTHS, 9-qr. 10-qr. and 11-qr. rose blankets; forest cloths; kerseys, blue and mixt Bath coatings, fine scarlet ditto; fine 6-qr. spotted swanskin; green and mixt 6-qr. naps; striped blanketting; scarlet, yellow and embossed flannel; superfine white ditto; scarlet serge; striped cotton linceys; blue, black, and cloth coloured hair plushes; 6-qr. and 7-qr. bed bunts; superfine $\frac{7}{8}$ and yard wide cotton checks; $\frac{3}{4}$ stripes, striped hollands; a neat assortment of printed calicoes and cottons; best propatria and demy writing paper; English castor hats; a large assortment of best new fashioned death head coat and vest buttons, and needle-work surtout buttons, with twist to match; striped and plain camblets; brown and purple dorseteen; scarlet, pink, white, and cloth coloured calimancoes; cloth coloured and brown rattinets; blue, green, brown, and cloth coloured shalloons; scarlet, pink, green, and cloth coloured tammies; scarlet, pink, black, and blue damasks; Venetian poplins; pink, blue, green, white, and cloth coloured durants; worsted starrets, dayzettes, and barragon; black and blue serge denim; black everlasting; crimson, red, black, green, and deep blue moreens; blue and red copperplate furniture cottons and calicoes, handsome large patterns; 4 thread black breeches patterns; dove coloured, claret, blue and black velverets; stampt vellures; fine olive, black and claret coloured velvets; purple and blue ell wide persians; pink, blush, blue and green $\frac{1}{2}$ yard ditto; sky blue pelong; cloth coloured India taffaty; white sarsnet; short cloth cloaks; fine and coarse muslins; book and sprigged ditto; light coloured, blue and scarlet sewing silk; black cravats; silk knee garters, of various colours; fine cloth coloured and green thread; Scots thread; shoe, coat, and quality binding; thread laces, bobbin; 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrets; Holland and Manchester tape; horn combs, shirt and sleeve buttons; a neat assortment of ribbons; marking canvas; pocket looking-glasses; brass inkpots; spectacles set in horn rims; temple spectacles; metal and gilt buttons; neat red Morocco pocket-books, with instruments; a large assortment of Pinchbeck, steel, brass, metal, and plated buckles; knives and forks, Barlow penknives; Hool's pistol capt knives; twilled bagging; Crowley's London steel, No. 3; a general assortment of London pewter; best hard metal plates and oval dishes; table spoons; pepper; childrens red Morocco shoes; mens and womens worsted hose; mens silk and worsted ditto; silk, cotton, and sectersoy romals; Barcelona handkerchiefs, white and coloured; womens worsted mitts, with a variety of other articles.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 11th of this instant May, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, paces and trots, full of courage. Whoever takes up and secures the mare and thief, if stolen and the thief convicted, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for the Mare only, paid by JOHN STALL, Coach-maker, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reasonable terms, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Chestnut-street, near the State-house,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carlisle, and near a good settlement of industrious Germans, and some tracts on the other waters near the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reasonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaster county, on the waters of Wiskenisky, about 18 miles from Susquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken settlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very suitable for industrious persons that understand farming, grazing and dealing in cattle. Such persons may meet with encouragement and assistance in making settlements there, by applying said to DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Assortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, superfine, middling and coarse, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the lowest Terms, at his House, in Second-street, near Spruce-street, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being supplied with the best in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reasonable Discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

Philadelphia, New-Castle, French-Town, and *Baltimore* STAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Tatlow, and Thomas Frisby Henderson, have entered into articles for the term of seven years to carry on their Stages, between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of New-Castle and French Town, on Elk River: The Stage days are as follow,---Joseph Tatlow's Stage boat will leave the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, every Sunday (except when the navigation is obstructed by the ice) and proceed to New-Castle, where a Stage waggon will set off on Mondays for French-Town. A Packet-boat kept by Thomas Henderson will set off on Tuesdays to Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and on Saturdays she will return to French-Town, where the Stage waggon will be ready to convey the goods and passengers to New-Castle, from whence said Tatlow's boat will proceed to Philadelphia on Tuesday, where she generally arrives the same day, at which place the Bordentown and Burlington Stage boats will receive any goods and passengers for New-York. This being the nearest communication by land and water from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore-Town, and at the same rates as other stages, we flatter ourselves it will be a great inducement to the public to give us the preference. The greatest care and punctuality will be observed by each of us in the performance of the stages.

Goods will be received by Mrs. Terry, at the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, in the absence of the stage.

N. B. The said Henderson has an excellent Warehouse (his Landing being now open) for the reception of goods at any time. He also keeps a Public-House, for the entertainment of passengers, who may chuse to come from Virginia, Maryland, or elsewhere, by the way of French-Town to Philadelphia, he having proper waggons for conducting the same. *April* 12, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

THE remaining part of a lease, which has near 4 years to come, a Livery Stable, very well situated in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.---It will contain upwards of 30 horses, with good stalls; it has likewise a large and commodious yard, and exceeding good coach-houses and sheds for carriages.----If it should not be wanted as a Livery Stable, it might be very convenient for a few Gentleman to take it, who keep their horses themselves, as it is well situated in a wholesome air, and room for their carriages. It might be divided into different partitions, according as they might chuse. For terms, apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-street, or to ELIZABETH KEMBLE, in Chestnut-street, opposite the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

June 28, 1775. NUMB. 2427.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL,
Printer and Bookſeller, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet *(in one Volume Folio, Price Four Dollars)*
SWAN's BRITISH ARCHITECT:
OR THE
BUILDERS TREASURY
OF
STAIR-CASES.
Illuſtrated with upwards of ONE HUNDRED DESIGNS AND EXAMPLES, curiouſly engraved ON SIXTY FOLIO COPPER-PLATES, by JOHN NORMAN, ARCHITECT ENGRAVER.

MEMORANDUM.

THE ARTISTS, and all others who wiſh to ſee uſeful and ornamental ARCHITECTURE flouriſh in AMERICA, are requeſted to look at the WORK.---- SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately, by applying at ſaid BELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATES.
TO BE SOLD,

A FIELD OFFICER's RIGHT, under the King's Proclamation of October, 1763, *to Five Thouſand* Acres of LAND, which may be located in any Part of *Fincaſtle* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, at preſent unappropriated.

This County lays between thoſe two noble Rivers, the Great *Konhaway* and *Kentucke*, which empty themſelves into the River *Ohio*, by which it is alſo bounded: Theſe Lands are exempted from Quitrent and all Obligations of Improvement for 10 Years, after which they are to be ſubject only to Two Shillings, Sterling, per Hundred Acres; a Warrant for Location is already obtained from the Earl of DUNMORE, Governor of *Virginia*, which will be conveyed to the Purchaſer. For Terms, apply to Major GATES, near *Sheppard's* Town, in *Berkeley* County, *Virginia*, or to MATTHEW CLARKSON, and EDWARD BONSALL.

Three or Four Hundred Wharff Logs
ARE WANTED.
Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

MORGAN HOLLINGSHEAD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has opened ſhop in Moore's-Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount-Holly, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches; he makes repeating, dead beat clocks, which are allowed to be much ſuperior to a recoil made in common, as they will laſt much longer and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the moſt reaſonable and beſt manner; thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done with care and diſpatch. He very gratefully acknowledges paſt favours, and hopes a continuance thereof.

An Apprentice is wanted to ſaid buſineſs. ¶

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the Third of July next, at the 6th Hour.

Roxborough, June 14, 1775.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of HENRY SEPHTON, late Plaiſterer of Kingſeſs, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, without further notice, to prevent trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and have them properly adjuſted, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, by
ANDREW WOOD, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Thoſe that have borrowed any Books of ſaid *Sephton* are deſired to return them to *Andrew Wood*. ¶

A PLACE in the Country is wanted, for a likely active NEGROE GIRL, who is about nine Years old, and has had the Small-pox; ſhe is to be bound until 24 Years of Age. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a Sadler by trade, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a half-worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots, with turndown tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes, with lined tops, one pair almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an oldiſh beaver hat, with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears his falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, he can ſpeak High and Low Dutch; ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in the Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country. --Alſo took with him a bright bay Gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of clothes and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, with the horſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either man or horſe, paid by WILLIAM TEMPLE.

June 12, 1775.

Eveſham, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, June 17, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the aforeſaid townſhip, a certain *Suſanna Young*, a Dutch woman born, a likely black haired woman, about 21 years of age, who ſerved her time with Abraham Eldridge, in ſaid townſhip, and has been free about three years, and came back to this place about the laſt of March laſt, and left a male child behind, ſuppoſed to be about two years old; therefore the Overſeers of the Poor of ſaid townſhip take this method to bring her to juſtice, who promiſe the above reward to any perſon who will deliver her to ſaid Overſeers, in order to make her take care of ſaid child, or make known who the father of it is, and all reaſonable charges, paid by us,
¶ JOHN MASON, HUGH SHARP.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negroe fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and it is not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Philad. June 17, 1775. ‖ ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, June 22, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

A DUTCH ſervant girl, named Chriſtiana Beryon, had liberty on the 12th inſtant to go to Philadelphia, under pretence of getting a kinſman to purchaſe her time, and is not ſince returned; ſhe took with her change of apparel, and appears well dreſſed in the German manner (except her caps and bonnet, which are country made) ſhe is about 28 years of age, heavy made, in height rather above the middle ſize, has loſt moſt of her ſingle teeth, ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID COOPER. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Thomas Preſton; had on, when he went away, a half-worn light coloured coating ſurtout coat, a light coloured new double breaſted under jacket, of fulled linſey, a felt hat, white ſhirt, and check trowſers patched before, a pair of light worſted ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with hob nails in the toles and heels; he has a remarkable ſcar in one corner of his mouth, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair faced, dark hair and eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He run away laſt fall, and was taken up and put in Glouceſter goal, he then called himſelf Smith, and it is likely he will change his name and clothes; he is a very talkative fellow, loves ſtrong drink, and ſays he is a ſilk weaver. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by CRISPIN PEARSON. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, on the firſt day of June laſt, A STRAY COLT, 3 years old this graſs, a bright bay, with a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, has neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
¶ DANIEL CULIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 17.

Yeſterday the following ADDRESS was preſented to his Excellency the Governor on board the Fowey Man of War.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, have taken into our conſideration the joint Addreſs of the two Houſes of Parliament, his Majeſty's anſwer, and the reſolution of the Commons, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to lay before us. Wiſhing nothing ſo ſincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love, which we bear to our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, and ſtill continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the meaſures which have ſo long oppreſſed their brethren in America, we were pleaſed to receive your Lordſhip's notification, that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy diſputes with the Mother Country. Next to the poſſeſſion of liberty, my Lord, we ſhould conſider ſuch a reconciliation as the greateſt of all human bleſſings. With theſe diſpoſitions we entered into conſideration of that reſolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and diſappointment we muſt ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppreſſion, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, cloſe with the terms of that reſolution for theſe reaſons.

Becauſe the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the ſupport of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has government been inſtituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, proviſion has been made for ſuch officers as we think neceſſary for the adminiſtration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive that any other legiſlature has a right to preſcribe either the number or pecuniary appointments of our offices. As a proof that the claim of Parliament, to interfere in the neceſſary proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Aſſembly, paſſed ſo long ſince as the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles the Second, entitled "An act for raiſing a public revenue, and for the better ſupport of the government of this his Majeſty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpepper, then Governor, under the great ſeal of England, and was enacted in the name of the "King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly."

Becauſe, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjuſt taxation, we muſt ſaddle ourſelves with a perpetual tax adequate to the expectations and ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament alone. Whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament do theirs, without coertion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumſtances, and ſituation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raiſing, but the freedom of granting our money for which we have contended. Without this we poſſeſs no check on the royal prerogative; and, what muſt be lamented by dutiful and loyal ſubjects, we ſhould be ſtript of the only means as well of recommending this country to the favours of our moſt gracious Sovereign, as of ſtrengthening thoſe bands of amity with our fellow ſubjects, which we would wiſh to remain indiſſoluble.

Becauſe on our undertaking to grant money, as is propoſed, the Commons only reſolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us; ſtill leaving unrepealed their ſeveral acts paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eaſtern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, taking from us the right of trial by jury, and tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are ſtill to be kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of which ourſelves and ſiſter colonies, ſeparately and by our repreſentatives in General Congreſs, have ſo often complained, are ſtill to continue without redreſs.

Becauſe, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making diſpoſition to invade us with large armaments by ſea and land, which is a ſtile of aſking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom. They are alſo proceeding to a repetition of injury, by paſſing acts for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the iſlands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This ſeems to beſpeak no intention to diſcontinue the exerciſe of this uſurped power over us in future.

Becauſe on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propoſe to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us it appears juſt, that thoſe who bear equally the burthens of government, ſhould equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loſs to us and benefit to them than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquiſh the former, and do not propoſe, by holding both, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind government, that, on former emergencies, when called upon as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly in our reſources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be aſſured then that we ſhall be generous in future as in paſt times, diſdaining the ſhackles of proportion, when called to our free ſtation in the general ſyſtem of the empire.

Becauſe the propoſition now made to us involves the intereſt of all the other colonies. We are now repreſented in General Congreſs by members approved by this Houſe, where our former union, it is hoped, will be ſo ſtrongly cemented, that no partial applications can produce the ſlighteſt departure from the common cauſe. We conſider ourſelves as bound in honour, as well as intereſt, to ſhare one general fate with our ſiſter colonies, and ſhould hold ourſelves baſe deſerters of that union, to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any meaſures diſtinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to aſk, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congreſs had held out. Had Parliament been diſpoſed ſincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reaſonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, ſomething might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congreſs on the other, would have formed a baſis for negociation, which a ſpirit of accommodation on both ſides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too from one, whoſe ſucceſsful experience in the art of government ſhould have enſured to it ſome attention from thoſe to whom it was tendered. He had ſhewn to the world that Great-Britain, with her colonies united firmly, under a juſt and honeſt government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the moſt potent enemies. With a change of Miniſters, however, a total change of meaſures took place; the component parts of the empire have from that moment been falling aſunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political ſcale of the world ſeems juſtly to be apprehended.

Theſe, my Lord, are our ſentiments on this important ſubject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congreſs now ſitting, before whom we ſhall lay the papers your Lordſhip has communicated to us. To their wiſdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are aſſured they will do it. To them alſo we refer the diſcovery of that proper method of repreſenting our well founded grievances, which your Lordſhip aſſures us will meet with the attention and regard ſo juſtly due to them. For ourſelves, we have exhauſted every mode of application, which our invention could ſuggeſt as proper and promiſing. We have decently remonſtrated with Parliament, they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with applications, he has not deigned to anſwer us; we have appealed to the native honour and juſtice of the Britiſh nation, their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed juſtice of that Being who doth no wrong, earneſtly beſeeching him to illuminate the counſels, and proſper the endeavours of thoſe to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wiſe direction we may again ſee reunited the bleſſings of liberty, property and harmony with Great-Britain.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

IT is with real concern I can diſcover nothing in your addreſs that I think manifeſts the ſmalleſt inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother country.

LONDON, May 6.

The LORD MAYOR'S ANSWER *to* LORD HERTFORD'S LETTER.

My Lord, *Manſion Houſe, May 2, 1775.*

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me, as Chief Magiſtrate of the city, "That for the future his Majeſty will not receive on "the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, "but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordſhip to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be Chief Magiſtrate, in my name to ſupplicate his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs in behalf of the Livery of London, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this inſtance have been conſtantly reſpected and carefully preſerved by all his Royal Predeceſſors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themſelves the zealous friends of liberty and the proteſtant ſucceſſion. They have ſteadily purſued only thoſe meaſures, which were calculated to ſecure the free conſtitution of this country, and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the Corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt Magiſtrate, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Auditors of the Receipt and Expenditure of their Revenues, and of the four Members, who repreſent in Parliament the capital of this vaſt Empire. The full Body Corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body, for by the conſtitution of the city, particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the Corporation, to the Freemen, to the Livery Men, to the Common Council, to the Court of Aldermen. His Majeſty's Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburne, was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of Common Halls, and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of tranſcribing from our records.

"We apprehend that the head officer of every corpo-"ration may convene the body, or any claſs of it, when-"ever he thinks proper—that the Lord Mayor for the "time being may, of his own authority, legally call a "Common Hall; and *we ſee no legal objection to his call-"ing the two laſt*—we conceive it to be the duty of the "proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom "precepts for the purpoſe of ſummoning their reſpective "Liveries have been uſually directed, to execute thoſe "precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their part is an "offence puniſhable by diſfranchiſement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings ſhould be grounded in the true principles of the law and conſtitution. Notwithſtanding it is the clear right of the ſubject to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances; a right which ſo many thouſands of our fellow ſubjects, my Lord, have juſtly thought it their duty very frequently to exerciſe in the laſt ten years, yet the city, from exceſs of caution, took a great legal opinion in the caſe, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the expreſs order of the Common Hall.

"The Livery of London, legally aſſembled in Com-"mon Hall, either on Midſummer, Michaelmas, or any "other day, have an undoubted right to take into con-"ſideration any matter of public grievance they may "think proper. *It is beyond diſpute that the right is in-"herent in them.*" A Jury have likewiſe declared this in a ſolemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this ſubject from our records, becauſe I differ in one point from the laſt opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *diſputed*, and even *denied*, by penſioned pens and tongues in the ſervice of the arbitrary Miniſters of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordſhip, I am ſure, will now no longer ſuffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of Common Halls, or of their extenſive powers, and therefore I preſume to lay claim on behalf of the Livery of London to the ancient privilege of preſenting to the King on the throne any addreſs, petition or remonſtrance. In this manner have the addreſſes of the Livery conſtantly been received both by his preſent Majeſty and all his Royal Predeceſſors, the Kings of England. On the moſt exact reſearch, I do not find a ſingle inſtance to the contrary. This immemorial uſage in the opinion of the ableſt Lawyers gives an abſolute right, and is as little ſubject to controverſy as any fair and juſt prerogative of the Crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by deſpotic Monarchs, by ſeveral of the accurſed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our hiſtory. It has not even been brought into queſtion till the preſent inauſpicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every Tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be ſacredly preſerved under the government of our preſent Sovereign, becauſe his Majeſty is perfectly informed that in conſequence of their expulſion his family was choſen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enſlave.

It cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the Capital were attacked, very fatal conſequences enſued. The invaſion of the Liberties of the Nation we have generally ſeen preceded by attempts on the franchiſes of the firſt city in the Kingdom, and the ſhock has ſpread from the centre to the moſt diſtant point of the circumference of this wide extended empire. I hope his Majeſty's goodneſs will revoke an order, which might perhaps in this light be conſidered as ominous to the people at large, no leſs than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a meaſure only could quiet the alarm, which has already ſpread too far, and given gloomy apprehenſions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly ſtriking. When his Majeſty receives on the throne any addreſs, it is read by the proper officer to the King in the preſence of the petitioners. They have the ſatisfaction of knowing that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an anſwer. If the ſame addreſs is preſented at a levee, or in any other mode, no anſwer is given. A ſuſpicion may ariſe, that the addreſs is never heard or read, becauſe it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably verſed in the ſupple, inſinuating arts practiſed in the magic circle of a Court, he will take care never to remind his Prince of any diſagreeable and diſguſting, however important wholeſome, truths. He will ſtrangle in its birth the fair offſpring of liberty, becauſe its cries might awaken and alarm the parent, and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his moſt weighty concerns.

Importants truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the laſt humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition to the King, reſpecting our brave fellow-ſubjects in America. The greatneſs as well as goodneſs of the cauſe, and horrors of an approaching civil war, juſtified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing intereſting to us as a free and commercial people, the firſt principles of our common liberty, and the immenſe advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations. I greatly fear, that your Lordſhip's letter immediately following his Majeſty's unfavourable anſwer to the remonſtrance, will be conſidered as a freſh mark of the King's anger againſt our unhappy brethren, as well as of his diſpleaſure againſt the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, poſſeſſing the pureſt intentions, the moſt noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themſelves with the appeal to that juſtice in the Sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of ſoon reſtoring them to the royal favour, but the Americans may be driven to deſpair, unleſs a merciful Providence ſhould graciouſly interpoſe, and change the obdurate hearts of thoſe unjuſt and wicked Miniſters, who have been ſo long permitted by divine vengeance to be a ſcourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of Liberty, I am ſure, will not be remiſs in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majeſty's glory, which have equally diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful interceſſion with the King for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will ſecure to your Lordſhip the eſteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned reſpect, with which I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.

NEW-PORT, June 19.

Laſt Thurſday one of the Providence Packets, which had been arbitrarily ſeized by, and detained as a Tender to the Men of War in this Harbour, was ſent up the Bay, it is ſuppoſed, to take a Veſſel which it was reported had gone up the back Side of Connanicut; but unluckily ſhe met with two armed Veſſels which fired upon her ſo warmly that ſhe was obliged to turn Tail to, but not being able to get off, the People ſtuck her aſhore on the North End of Connanicut, and left her; ſhe was immediately got off, and carried away, moſt probably to be delivered to her proper Owner. This happened juſt before Sunſet.

Laſt Friday Evening when the Men of War in our Harbour were ſhifting their Watches, a Number of Muſket Balls were fired into the Town, one of which entered a Cloſet Window of a Houſe on Gravelly-point, juſt to the Northward of the Long Wharff, went through the Cloſet-door, and made a conſiderable Dent in a Door in the oppoſite Corner of the Room, adjoining the Cloſet; by which one or two Perſons narrowly eſcaped being killed or wounded.

Laſt Saturday, it being reported that two American Veſſels of Force were lying in Narraganſet-Bay, Capt. Wallace, of the ſhip Roſe, Capt. Ayſcough, of the Swan, and a Tender, came to ſail, and firſt beat out within about two Miles of the Light-houſe, when they bore away, and ran up the River as far as Connanicut Point, and took a peep down Narraganſet-Bay; but not diſcovering any Veſſels, they returned to their ſtation in this Harbour; while they were on this ſhort and unſucceſsful Cruize, a Number of People boarded and carried off five Veſſels, which thoſe Men of War had taken, and left riding in the Road.

By two Gentlemen, who left Charleſtown and Cambridge laſt Wedneſday, we are aſſured, that laſt Sunday, Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday Morning, 22 Tranſports arrived at Boſton, with near 200 Horſes, and 'twas ſuppoſed not exceeding 2000 Troops, chiefly new Recruits, who made a poor Appearance; and that 15 Horſes died on the Paſſage.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the camp at Boſton, General Waſhington, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, Commander in Chief of all the Provincial Troops in North-America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler: They were eſcorted by a party of Light Horſe:—The Generals landed at the Seat of Col. Liſpenard about 4 o'Clock Yeſterday Afternoon, from whence they were conducted by 9 Companies of Foot, in their uniforms, and a greater Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, than ever appeared here on any Occaſion before.

Saturday Evening laſt an Expreſs arrived here from Albany, with Advice, that the Caghnawaga Indians of Canada had actually taken up the Hatchet; and it is ſuppoſed they intend to act againſt the Colonies.

The Ship Juliana, Captain Montgomery, arrived at Sandy-Hook laſt Saturday Night from London, in which Veſſel his Excellency our worthy Governor came Paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'Clock Yeſterday Evening, and was conducted to the Houſe of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Eſq; by an immenſe Number of the principal People of this City.

The following Account came to Hand laſt Saturday Night, by Poſt from Watertown, about 10 *Miles from Boſton, taken from a Paper printed at that Place, by Mr. Benjamin Edes, formerly a Printer in Boſton.*

WATERTOWN, June 19.

Friday Night laſt a Number of the Provincials intrenched on Bunker-Hill in Charleſtown; and on Saturday about Noon a large Number of Regulars from Boſton came acroſs Charles's River, and landed a little below the Battery near the Point, when a bloody Battle commenced (many being killed and wounded on both ſides) The very heavy Fire from the Shipping, the Battery on Cop's-Hill, Boſton, together with the Train of the Enemy, obliged the Provincials to retreat a little this Side Charleſtown Neck about Sunſet, when the Enemy took Poſſeſſion of our Entrenchment; after which they ſet the Town of Charleſtown on Fire, beginning with the Meeting-Houſe, and we hear they have not left one Building unconſumed. The Engagement continues at this Publication, 9 o'Clock, with Intermiſſions. The Confuſion of the Times render it impracticable to give a particular Account of what has already occurred, but hope to give a good one in our next. The Provincials are in high ſpirits.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Providence, [45 *Miles from Boſton*] *to his Friend in this City, dated June* 20, 1775.

"You doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers Accounts of the Conteſt which happened on the 17th Inſt. between the King's Troops and our Army; ſhall give you a Narrative in a few Words as the Poſt now waits.

"On the Evening of the 16th, Col. Putnam took Poſſeſſion of Bunker's-Hill, with about 2000 Men, and began an Intrenchment, which they had made ſome Progreſs in.—At 8 in the Morning, a Party of Regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the Town in divers Places.—Under Cover of the Smoke, a Body of about 5000 Men marched up to our Intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden Attack; they were drove back three Times; and when they were making the third Attack, one of our People imprudently ſpoke aloud that their Powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the Regular Officers, they encouraged their Men to march up to the Trenches with fixed Bayonets, and entered them; on which our People were ordered to retreat, which they did with Speed, till they got out of Muſket Shot; they then formed, but were not purſued: In the mean Time ſix Men of War, and four floating Batteries were brought up, and kept up a continual Fire on the Cauſeway that leads on to Charleſtown; our People retreated through the Fire, but not without the Loſs of many of the Men. Our Loſs is 60 Men killed and miſſing, and about 140 wounded. The brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardiner among the latter. We left 6 Field Pieces on the Hill; our People are now intrenched on Pleaſant-Hill, within Cannon Shot of Bunker's-Hill. The Loſs of the King's Troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact Number we cannot tell. If our People had been ſupplied with Ammunition, they would have held Poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have began firing on Roxbury with Carcaſes, to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our People are in high Spirits, and are very earneſt to put this Matter on another Trial."

Copy of a Letter ſent to the Committee in this City.

GENTLEMEN,

AS Liberty is the Bleſſing, and ought to be the Care of all Men, I need no other Apology for this Letter, than to acquaint you I am an American, of Newbury Port, New-England: On my Arrival here the 19th Inſtant from the Mediterranean, I was informed of the Care you had taken with regard to the Exportation of Bread and Flour to this Iſland, eſpecially in the Inſtance of Captain Taverner, Commander of a Ship belonging to Iſaac and Benjamin Leſter, of Pool in England, and loaded by T. Beach, of New-York; which Leſters are notedly Enemies to American Liberty, as appears by the Petition of the Town of Pool, for an excluſive Right to the Fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, &c. of which Petition I am informed they were principal Promoters, the Contents of which you have undoubtedly ſeen. I am able to inform you, that notwithſtanding your Care relative to ſaid Ship, ſhe arrived the 24th Inſtant at Trinity, in this Iſland; and the Neceſſities of the People here, for Bread and Flour, are ſo great, that I doubt not you will have Numbers of Veſſels on your Coaſt, under various Pretexts, to get Bread and Flour to ſupply them; they are now at their Wits End to find Means to acquire the Neceſſaries of Life, yet ſuch is their inveterate Enmity againſt the Americans, that they cannot help breathing out their Malice at every Opportunity where their Intereſt is not immediately affected. Laſt Saturday a Schooner arrived here belonging to Salem, in New-England, from a Fiſhing Voyage; the Merchants immediately ſent the Cryer through the Town, to notify a Meeting at Seven that Evening, which was adjourned to Sunday, to conſult on the Matter: It ſeems they were in hopes to get ſome hold of her, from ſome Acts of Parliament relative to the Regulation of the Fiſhery in this Iſland, but finding their Expectations fail them, that they could not get her ſeized, nor prevent an Entry, they muſtered their Forces, ſeized upon and ſent her to Sea, and what is more ſurpriſing to me is (if I am rightly informed) that upon a Promiſe of Indemnification, they obtained an Order from the Judge of the Admiralty for this extraordinary Procedure, and that after her being admitted to a legal Entry in the Cuſtom-Houſe. This, Gentlemen, is the Breath they breathe, and this Conduct is but the Overflowing of that inveterate Enmity they have imbibed at the Americans, for their defending that Conſtitution by which the Throne is eſtabliſhed, and the Rights of the People ſecured; I ſay the Overflowing, becauſe they cannot live without you, and are under the greateſt Obligations to keep their Enmity ſmothered as much as poſſible. If they are denied Bread and Flour from the Southern American Governments, the Newfoundland Fiſhery muſt break up: Canada is too uncertain to depend on for any Supplies; that Country, with which I am acquainted, is moſtly low, and altogether Clay Land; if the Seaſon is good they generally have great Crops, but if they have too much or too little Rain, they muſt have Supplies from Abroad, or ſtarve themſelves; this the People here are ſenſible of, and are trying all Methods they can to obtain preſent Supplies from the Southern Governments, as they have no Intelligence how Canada may be ſtocked at preſent. Would it not be ſurprizing to ſee Men breathing out Slaughter and Death at the Americans, petitioning the Continental Congreſs to ſupply them with Bread and Flour, and pleading their not joining with the Pool Men in the Petition above mentioned, as a Reaſon why the Prayer of their Petition ſhould be granted; yet ſuch I expect will be the Caſe, if the Canada Market fails them, and the Governments to the Southward are vigilant to watch the Motions of thoſe Veſſels which make Excurſions to obtain Bread and Flour by deluſive Evaſions, many of which I expect will ſoon make the Experiment: However, Gentlemen, though I have already been drawn to a greater length than I at firſt intended, I muſt, in faithfulneſs to ſeveral Gentlemen, beg your Indulgence a little longer; Meſſrs. Robert and Benjamin Jenkins have at all Times publicly declared their fixed Determination to do nothing to the Prejudice of the American Cauſe. Mr. Robert Bulley is alſo our ſtedfaſt Friend, and I doubt not but we have many more in this Town and Iſland, but as I never ſaw this Iſland till a few Days paſt, I cannot give you their Names. I am, Gentlemen, with Sentiments of Eſteem, your and our Country's Friend, and humble Servant, JONATHAN PARSONS, jun.

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 30, 1775.

To the Committee of Safety for the City of New-York.

P. S. If you judge the above Repreſentation deſerves your Attention, I would gladly contribute to remove the Difficulty you muſt labour under, by not being able to place any Confidence in the Teſtimony of a Stranger, muſt therefore, in that Caſe, beg the Favour of your writing a Letter, directed to the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; at Newbury Port, New-England, to be communicated to the Committee of Safety for that Place, whoſe joint Teſtimony will doubtleſs ſet my Character in its true Light.—Any Uſe may be made of the above which may tend to promote the public Good.

Yours as above, J. PARSONS, jun.

New-York, June 21, 1775.

THE General Committee for the City and County of New-York, having received Intelligence that Andrew Taverner, Maſter of the Ship Sally, arrived in ſaid Veſſel at Trinity, in the Iſland of Newfoundland, the 24th Ultimo, they accordingly appointed William Walton, Eſq; Col. Fleming, John Lamb and John Broome, a Committee to wait on Theophilact Bache, to whom the

said Ship was addreſſed, to enquire of him the Reaſons (if any he knew) why the ſaid Andrew Taverner did not proceed directly to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain, as he had engaged under Oath to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to do: We the ſaid Committee report, that purſuant to our Appointment, we waited upon Mr. Bache, who produced ſundry Vouchers, from which, together with his Depoſition hereunto annexed, we fully believe the ſaid Theophilact Bache to be altogether innocent of having had any Agency, directly or indirectly, in cauſing the aforeſaid Veſſel to proceed to Newfoundland, as above-mentioned.

WILLIAM WALTON, EDWARD FLEMING,
JOHN BROOME, JOHN LAMB.

City of New-York.) ſs. THEOPHILACT BACHE, of the aforeſaid City, Merchant, of lawful Age, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, That he had no Agency, either directly or indirectly, in cauſing the Ship Sally, (whereof Andrew Taverner was Maſter, at the Time of her Departure from this Port) to proceed to Newfoundland, or any other Place than Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain; but verily believed the ſaid Taverner intended to proceed directly to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain as aforeſaid: And further this Deponent ſaith, in order to impreſs upon the ſaid Andrew Taverner's mind the Neceſſity of going ſtraightway to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain, he this Deponent reminded him of the ſolemnity of the Oath he the ſaid Taverner had taken, and alſo furniſhed him with a Copy of the ſame; and was greatly ſurpriſed upon hearing the General Committee for this City and County had received Intelligence, that the ſaid Taverner was arrived at the Land. And further ſaith not

THEOPHILACT BACHE.

Sworn the 23d of June, 1775,
before me D. MATTHEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

By an Expreſs which arrived here on Saturday evening we have the following account of the Battle at Charleſtown, on Saturday, the 17th of June inſt.

ON Friday night, the 16th inſt. fifteen hundred of the Provincials went to Bunker's Hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday, 10 o'clock, when two thouſand Regulars marched out of Boſton, landed in Charleſtown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, ſet fire to it in ten different places at once; then dividing their army, part of it marched up in the front of the provincial intrenchment, and began to attack the Provincials at long ſhot; the other part of their army marched round the town of Charleſtown under cover of the ſmoke occaſioned by the fire of the town. The Provincial centries diſcovered the Regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the centry to the Connecticut forces poſted on that wing, Capt. Nolton, of Aſhford, with 400 of ſaid forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up, a poſt and rail fence, and carrying the poſts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breaſt-work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within fifteen rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given the enemy fell ſurpriſingly; it was thought by ſpectators who ſtood at a diſtance that our men did great execution.

The action continued about two hours, when the Regulars on the right wing were put into confuſion and gave way;—the Connecticut troops cloſely purſued them, and were on the point of puſhing their bayonets, when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for thoſe who had been in action for two hours to fall back, and their places to be ſupplied by freſh troops.—Theſe orders being miſtaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains Nolton, Cheſter, Clark and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and were before them for ſome conſiderable diſtance, and being warmly purſuing the enemy, were with difficulty perſuaded to retire; but the right wing, by miſtaking the orders, having already retreated, the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat alſo with the main body. They retreated with precipitation acroſs the cauſeway to Winter's Hill, in which they were expoſed to the fire of the enemy from their ſhipping and floating batteries.—We ſuſtained our principle loſs in paſſing the cauſeway. The enemy purſued our troops to Winter's Hill; where the Provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great ſpirit, repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and purſued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the ſhipping, when the enemy returned to Bunker's Hill, and the Provincials to Winter's Hill; where, after entrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the Regulars on Bunker's Hill, and on the ſhips and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Expreſs came away. The number of Provincials killed is between 40 and 70; 140 are wounded. Of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed:—No officer among them was either killed or wounded, excepting Lieutenant Groſvenor, who was wounded in the hand. A Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel of the New-Hampſhire forces, is among the dead.

The Provincials loſt three iron ſix pounders, ſome intrenching tools, and a few knapſacks.

The number of Regulars which firſt attacked the Provincials on Bunker's Hill was not leſs than 2000. The number of the Provincials was only 1500, who it is ſuppoſed would ſoon have gained a compleat victory had it not been for the unhappy miſtake already mentioned. The Regulars were afterwards reinforced with a thouſand men. It is uncertain how great a number of Regulars were killed or wounded, but it was ſuppoſed by ſpectators who ſaw the whole action, that there could not be leſs than 4 or 500 killed. Mr. Gardner, who got out of Boſton on Sunday evening, ſays, that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Capt. Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a ſpectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action.

On Friday morning the Generals WASHINGTON and LEE ſet off from this city to take the command of the American army at Maſſachuſetts-Bay. They were accompanied from town by the troop of light horſe, and by all the officers of the city militia on horſeback, who attended them about five miles, when they returned, but the former continued with them.

Major THOMAS MIFFLIN is appointed Aid de Camp to General Waſhington, and accompanies the General to the camp near Boſton. The active and ſucceſsful part which this Gentleman has taken in the civil and military affairs of the province of Pennſylvania, had endeared him ſo much to his fellow citizens, that few men have ever left us more univerſally beloved or regretted.

And Yeſterday Morning Brigadier General SULLIVAN, one of the Delegates from the Colony of New-Hampſhire, ſet off from hence to join the American Army near Boſton. He was accompanied a few Miles from Town by a Detachment of the Light Infantry of the Third Battalion, and by many Officers and Gentlemen belonging to the Militia of the City.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here from the Camp near Boſton, by whom we have the following Intelligence.

Col. B. LINCOLN, *Hingham, Monday.*

Yeſterday I came out of Boſton at 2 o'Clock P. M. I heard the Officers and Soldiers ſay, that they were ſure they had a Thouſand or more Men killed and wounded, they were carrying the wounded from 4 o'Clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the Troops; they buried their Dead at Charleſtown, among whom was Major Pitcairn, a great many other Officers are dead. There were 5000 Soldiers went out of Boſton. The Soldiers and Officers exult very much upon taking our Lines.

Copy JOB BRADFORD.

June 20, 1775. The Dead and Miſſing on our Part are about 60 or 70. The above Account of Captain Bradford's is confirmed by two other Channels, and agree.

Watertown, June 20.

We have juſt received an Account by a Man, who is ſaid to have ſwam out of Boſton, that we killed and wounded 1000 of the Miniſterial Troops, among the firſt of which is a General, Majors Sheriff and Pitcairn, and 60 other Officers; 70 Officers wounded. The whole of the Troops landed at Charleſtown were 5000.

In this Action fell our worthy and much lamented Friend Dr. Warren, with as much Glory as a Wolfe, after performing many Feats of Bravery, and exhibiting a Coolneſs and Conduct, which did Honour to the Judgment of his Country in appointing him, a few Days before, one of our Majors General.

Extract of a Letter from Wethersfield, June 22.

"Before this you muſt know (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble Dr. Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour in part to relate to you how the affair was, according to the beſt accounts I can gather by letters from the camp. Laſt Friday afternoon orders were iſſued for about 1800 of the provincial troops, and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themſelves at ſix o'clock, with one day's proviſion, equipped with packs, blankets, &c. Their orders were given at 9 o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. on Bunker's-Hill, to heave up an entrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. They worked moſt ſurprifingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſunriſe by a ſailor from the maſt-head. The Britiſh army began a heavy fire from Cop's-Hill, near Cutler's Church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips which could be brought to play, which continued till near night.

"About 1 o'clock, A. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the regulars were landing from their floating-batteries, the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſt-work at Charleſtown; and Capt. Cheſter writes me, that before it was poſſible for him to get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket balls were plenty about their ears. Cheſter and my brother were both in the engagement. They reinforced our men that had left the breaſt-work in fine order, tho' they paſſed thro' the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain-ſhot, ring-ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperior number of artillery and men, for they were three to two, forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of an hour and a half. Thank Heaven, but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantages they had over us, our men being much fatigued with working at the entrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation to meet an enemy. The Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches.

"My brother ſays we were obliged to retreat to Proſpect-Hill (alias Winter-Hill) where we made a ſtand, and declared we would all die, before we would retreat any further; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under the protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be, of wounded, miſſing and ſlain, about 120. A large, genteel, well dreſſed Gentleman, who firſt mounted our breaſt-work, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the entrenchment juſt as he cried, *The day is our own.*

"We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave and great General Waſhington, and ſhall receive him with *open arms.*"

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June 24, 1775.*

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That if any pilot, ſhallopman, or others, ſhall be found aſſiſting in the conveyance or introduction of goods or merchandize, contrary to the Aſſociation of the late Congreſs, or in receiving on ſhore or unlading from any veſſel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port, ſuch perſons will be deemed enemies to the Liberties of America, and will be held forth to the reſentment of the public.—And if any perſon, privy to ſuch meaſures, will diſcloſe them, they ſhall receive the thanks of the Committee as real friends to their Country.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June 26, 1775.*

A quantity of ſalt and a box of wine glaſſes having been imported in the ſhip Albion, Thomas Crippen, maſter, from Liverpool, it was reſolved, that the ſaid ſhip and cargoe ought to be returned forthwith, and that the captain have notice thereof immediately.

Ordered, That the Diſtrict Committee ſee the above reſolution complied with.

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That Mr. Joſeph Whittall, one of the owners of the ſhip Albion, does not appear to have had any knowledge of or concern in the ſhipping the ſalt, &c. in ſaid veſſel.

Reſolved, That Mr. Henry Cour, merchant, of Liverpool, in Great-Britain, half owner of the ſhip Albion, has knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs, by ſhipping the ſalt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe him accordingly.

Reſolved, That Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; of or near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaſter, in Great-Britain, owner of the abovementioned ſalt, has wilfully violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs by ſhipping the ſaid ſalt to America, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe his conduct herein.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Grand American Congreſs, it is the duty of us and of all our conſtituents the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *from henceforth, not to have any commercial intercourſe whatſoever* with the ſaid Henry Cour and Nicholas Aſhton: And it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

On Friday Evening an excellent and truly patriotic Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. SMITH, from *Joſhua* xxii. 22, to the Third Battalion of the Philadelphia Militia, and we have the Pleaſure of informing our Readers, that at the Requeſt of the Officers of the Battalion, the ſaid Sermon will be publiſhed in a few Days.

The General Aſſembly of Maryland is further prorogued, by his Excellency Governor Eden, to Monday, the 24th of July next.

MY LORD, *Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.*

ALTHO' I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world that an officer in half pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore appriſe your Lordſhip in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay from the date hereof. At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to me ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his Majeſty's own perſon, dignity and family, that I think myſelf obliged in conſcience as a citizen, Engliſhman, and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, *his Majeſty's Secretary at War.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries.

Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, from Madeira. Ship Rebecca, L. Aſbro, Cadiz. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam. Schooner Dolphin, T. Bowditch, St. Lucea. Schooner Polly, J. Allen, N. Carolina. Schooner Mary, J. Perot, Turks Iſland. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, from Georgia.

Outwards. Ship Hancock and Adams, C. Forreſt, for Dublin.

Cleared. Sloop Joſeph, T. Redley, to St. Euſtatia. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Antigua.

JUST ARRIVED from Cork, in the Brig John, JOHN BLYTH, Maſter, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, Men and Women; among whom are Shoemakers, Wheelwrights, Coopers and Brewers, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by *ANDREW CALDWELL,* or the Captain on board, oppoſite Market-ſtreet Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.*

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

THE Subſcriber being about to remove to a Houſe almoſt oppoſite, will lett the one he now occupies, being a noted good Stand, and in complete Order for the Vendue-buſineſs, and may with Eaſe be made to ſuit any other Buſineſs. It will be lett on Leaſe for upwards of three Years. Thoſe whom it may ſuit, may be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JAMES LOUGHEAD.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, Four-pence a Gallon Duty is laid on ſpirituous Liquors, for the Support of the Government of the ſame, the Retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the Duty on the Liquors aforeſaid for their private Uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame.

Thoſe whoſe Accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary Time of Payment, will pleaſe to take Notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

¶ WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter-Town, in Kent county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named JOB HAIN, about 32 years old, a maltſter by trade, about 5 feet 11 inches high, born in England, near Briſtol, has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check ſhirts, ozenbrigs trowſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other clothes, not known; is ſomething round ſhouldered, ſqueels in his talk. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 15, 1775. § 7ſ6. ISAAC PERKINS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Wedneſday evening laſt, a ſmall GREEN PARROT, has ſome white feathers on the fore part of his head joining the upper part of his bill, ſome of his feathers cut in the middle of one of his wings, to prevent his flying, and has ſome red on the middle of his feathers in his tail, which appears when open. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Parrot ſafe and ſound to WILLIAM THOMAS in Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite the Swedes church, ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. But if offered for ſale, or ſold to any one that will give information, ſo that he may be had as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid the ſame reward. *June 22, 1775.* ¶

A VERY good DWELLING-HOUSE to be LETT in Germantown, near the Sign of the Stage-waggon; there is a very good cellar, two very good parlours, and kitchen below, three good rooms above, and a good garret; it is a new two ſtory neat finiſhed houſe, fit for a Gentleman's ſummer ſeat. Pleaſe to apply to HENRY ESLER, living at JOHN STALL's, Chaiſe-maker, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. *June 21, 1775.* ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in North Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named Robert Huſton, *but perhaps may change his name, about 5 feet 7 inches high, long black hair and beard, with buſhy long black eye-brows, down look, a ſhort well ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſmall round half-worn caſtor hat, bound round the rim with black velvet, old blue coat, with carved braſs buttons, ſhort brown jacket, with white in the back parts, brown velveret breeches, new hemp cloth trowſers, which it is likely he may wear in travelling; took with him two ſhirts, one of new linen, the ſame of his trowſers, and one of old white linen, old ſhoes; alſo took with him a ſmall white linen bag, with ſeveral ſmall bruſhes, a razors, a pair of weavers ſciſſars, and a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* June, 1775. ‖ EDWARD WIER.

Strabane Townſhip, York County, June 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from buying or taking an aſſignment of a bond, under the hand and ſeal of me the ſubſcriber, for one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, dated the 14th day of April, 1774, and given to a certain Michael Montgomery, late of May-town, but now of Hammet's town, in Lancaſter county, payable the 14th of April, 1782, and now in the hands of Robert Craig, in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county aforeſaid, without any aſſignment whatſoever; for as the ſubſcriber has other contracts and agreements againſt him the ſaid Michael Montgomery, he intends to diſpute payment of ſaid bond by law. JAMES LYON. †

Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.

CAMBRIDGE, June 15.

[The following infamous Proclamation has been handed about here, and is now re-printed to satisfy the curiosity of the Public.]

By his Excellency the Hon. THOMAS GAGE, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progression of crimes, against the constitutional authority of the State, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to arise from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the influence of the same evil counsels; it only remains for those who are entrusted with supreme rule, as well for the punishment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the sword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred rights of the Crown and people of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people who have been witnesses of the late transactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find upon a transient review, marks of premeditation and conspiracy that would justify the fullness of chastisement: And even those who are least acquainted with facts cannot fail to receive a just impression of their enormity, in proportion as they discover the arts and assiduity by which they have been falsified or concealed. The authors of the present unnatural revolt, never daring to trust their cause or their actions to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the dispassionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the suppression of truth; and while indefatigable and shameless pains have been taken to obstruct every appeal to the real interest of the people of America, the grossest forgeries, calumnies and absurdities that ever insulted human understanding, have been imposed upon their credulity. The press, that distinguished appendage of public liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its best support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary purposes; the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just rights and interest of mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned violation of those sacred blessings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harrangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treason, for the security of their persons and properties; till, to compleat the horrid profanation of terms and of ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and justify devastation and massacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst extremities, a number of armed persons, to the amount of many thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind walls, and lurking holes, attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who not expecting so consummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added insult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ships and subjects, with cannon and small arms, have possessed the roads, and other communications by which the town of Boston was supplied with provisions; and with a preposterous parade of military arrangement, they affect to hold the army besieged; while part of their body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private property, and with a wantonness of cruelty ever incident to lawless tumult, carry depredation and distress wherever they turn their steps. The actions of the 19th of April are of such notoriety, as must baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the flames of buildings and other property from the islands, and adjacent country, for some weeks past, spread a melancholy confirmation of the subsequent assertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myself of the last effort within the bounds of my duty, to spare the effusion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.

And to the end that no person within the limits of this proffered mercy, may plead ignorance of the consequences of refusing it, I, by these presents, proclaim not only the persons above named and excepted, but also all their adherents, associates and abettors, meaning to comprehend in those terms, all and every person and persons, of what class, denomination or description soever, who have appeared in arms against the King's government, and shall not lay down the same as aforementioned; and likewise all such as shall so take arms after the date hereof, or who shall in any wise protect or conceal such offenders, or assist them with money, provision, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other necessaries for subsistence or offence; or shall hold secret correspondence with them by letter, message, signal, or otherwise, to be rebels and traitors, and as such to be treated.

And whereas, during the continuance of the present unnatural rebellion, justice cannot be administered by the common law of the land, the course whereof has for a long time past been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence results a necessity for using and exercising the Law Martial; I have therefore thought fit, by the authority vested in me, by the royal charter to this province, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim and order the use and exercise of the Law Martial, within and throughout this province, for so long time as the present unhappy occasion shall necessarily require; whereof all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to resist, or encounter and subdue the rebels and traitors above described, by such as shall be called upon for those purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary measures, it is a far more pleasing part of duty, to add the assurances of protection and support to all, who, in so trying a crisis, shall manifest their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent state. So that such persons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the course of this alarm, may return to their respective callings and professions; and stand distinct and separate from the parricides of the constitution, till God in his mercy shall restore to his creatures, in this distracted land, that system of happiness from which they have been seduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

GIVEN at Boston, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA.

We are requested to publish the following.

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I haxe erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures, of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My request therefore to your Lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the King, you will assure his Majesty, that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost chearfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow-subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way, in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
Adelphi Buildings, And most humble servant,
April 12, 1775. EFFINGHAM.

Lord BARRINGTON, *Secretary at War.*

West-Fallowfield, Chester County, Sixth-Month 12, 1775.

GOAL KEEPERS ARE DESIRED TO TAKE NOTICE, That there will be without doubt, if there be not already, committed to some of your custodies, a certain lad, named JOHN COFFEE, about 18 years of age, sandy coloured bushy hair, of a pale down look, when examined; took with him a good blue coat, without lining, striped cotton and linen lappelled jacket, said coat and jacket both too big for him, had also good linen shirt and trowsers, half-worn shoes, a good hat, and a silk handkerthief. He is a noted runaway, has been a considerable time in the country, and is acquainted with many parts of it, has had several masters. He was brought out of Chester goal, the 4th instant, with an iron collar about his neck, and next morning absconded himself again, with the same on, but probably may get assistance to take it off; he is frequently taken up, and makes it his practice to change his own name and his master's in a very deceiving manner. ANDREW MOORE. ¶

Hopewell Forge, Lancaster County, June 21, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Lancaster county, on the night of the 19th instant, an Irish servant man, named *John Ryon*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, knock kneed, smooth faced, has black curled hair. The said servant has stolen and taken with him sundry clothes, viz. a superfine brown broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons at the cuffs and pockets, is somewhat remarkable for its being originally a sea green, and the brown colour not well dyed, two waistcoats, the one of scarlet cloth with mohair buttons, and the other of silk and cotton striped, a pair of white ticking breeches, a pair of ribbed cotton stockings, a fine linen shirt, a brown Barcelona silk handkerchief with green borders, a coarse shirt and trowsers, made of Russia sheeting, strong shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles. It is supposed he has also stolen and taken with him a good beaver hat, with a silver lace band and buckle. Whoever apprehends and secures said servant, so that his masters may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CURTIS and PETER GRUBB. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 18th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, a Negroe man, named Christopher, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty large bodied, with small legs and big feet; had on, when he went away, a nankeen coatee and breeches of the same, an old fine shirt, thread stockings, and old shoes, with one white metal buckle, and the other square steel, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC TAYLOR. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 19th inst. from the subscriber, living in Trenton, West-Jersey, an Irish servant man, named *James Libo*, about 20 years of age; had on, when he went away, a redish brown coat and jacket, with mohair buttons, near the colour of the cloth, 1 check and 1 ozenbrig shirt, white ticken breeches; he has just cut off his hair and got a wig much weather beaten, and is freckled in his face; he has been seen up the river Delaware, at Daniel M'Donnald's, the Tuesday after he run away; he was advertised as gone in company with *John Kennedy*, a run away the same time, but he is come home again. It is supposed he will make towards Sussex or Brunswick, and will get to work, as he has no money with him. Whoever takes up the above *James Libo*, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL HENRY. ¶ *June* 21, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, a servant man, named John Doherty, bred in the north of Ireland, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black hair, smooth face, a bashful countenance, familiar and simple in conversation; had on an old felt hat, old mixt bearskin coat, old spotted flannel waistcoat, old white shirt and trowsers, old shoes with strings. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN PEDEN.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th instant, a Scotch servant man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a thick well set fellow, about 30 years of age, of a sandy complexion, his beard almost red; he understands the exercise well, and intends to pass for one of Gage's deserters, or for a man of war's man, that he may meet with friends, but it is well known that he would rather be a foe to this country, if he could; had on, and took with him, one tow and linen shirt, tow trowsers, one light coloured twilled jacket, much worn but not patched, also a half-worn hat, with a small brim; the said servant's name is James Dick, *but he has run away before and always changes his name, so that it is probable he has changed it now. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have* FOUR DOLLARS, *and reasonable charges, paid by*

June 21, 1775. ‖ THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

Bedford County, June, 1775.

NOW in the possession of the subscribers, the following STRAYS, viz. A dark bay MARE, about 12 hands high, 5 years old, a small star in her forehead, no brand to be seen, trots all. Taken up and entered by James Anderson, of Bedford township, January 24, 1775.

A grey HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, trots all, no brand, some saddle marks. Taken up and entered by John Grig, of Bedford township.

A dark brown MARE, no brand nor ear-mark, a little white on her off hind foot, about 5 years old, and about 13¾ hands high, trots and paces. Taken up by Peter Smith, Jan. 29.

A dark brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a star in his face, and snip, his right hind foot white, about 7 years old, trots all. Taken up by George Picke, of Bethel township, February 10.

A dark brown MARE, about 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock N. C. a star in her face, some saddle marks, about 12 hands high, the near hind foot white. Also a dark brown MARE, about 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock M. blind of one eye. Both taken up and entered by George Cook, of Cumberland township.

A black MARE, has a bright star in her face, her right hind foot and pastern white, about 15 hands high, one small saddle spot on her shoulder, trots all. Taken up and entered by Richard Long, of Hopewell township, February 11.

A light grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock E. S. Taken up and entered by Obadiah Stillwell, of Bethel township.

A black MARE, about 7 years old, branded on the shoulder H. R. about 12 hands high, trots all. Taken up by Henry Amerrine, of Colerain township, March 22.

A bay HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the cushion I. S. in a circle, and on the near shoulder E, a piece off the near ear, about 13 hands high. Taken up by John Pursley, of Turkeyfoot township, April 11.

An old bay MARE, supposed to be about 18 years old, branded on the thigh I. B. about 13 hands high. Taken up by Philip Wagerly, of Brothers Valley township, April 3.

A sorrel MARE, about 14 years old, white face, branded S, some saddle marks, 12 hands high, paces and trots. Taken up by James Culberson, of Cumberland township.

A black MARE, about 13½ hands high, 8 years old, branded E. H. a small star in her face, trots all. Taken up by Andrew Man, of Bethel township.

A bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, 5 years old, branded M. S. trots all. Taken up by John Walter, of Brothers Valley township, May 10.

A roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder PN in one, trots all. Taken up by Jacob Keble.

The owners of the above Horses are desired to appear, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be exposed to sale, as the law directs, by GEORGE WOODS, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, and FREDERICK NAGLE, Rangers.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.